THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXIII. NUMBER 36.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1886.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL..... 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 30TH AUGUST.

GOVERNMENT, a contemporary understands, is thinking of levying the land revenue of Bengal and Behar (why exempt the *Uriyas*?) at gold rates. It pertinently adds that it is evidently considered that the Zemindar is fair game whenever money is required. After the weak fashion in which the Bengal Zemindars succumbed under the Tenancy Act manupulations there need be no wonder that a wise Government should try to drive in the wedge a little deep. But we are loth to be credulous yet so far. The idea is beyond questioning a capital one, solving the Exchange difficulty of the Imperial Government, if only the ends could be made to meet. We suppose the returns in the vault of the Secretariat show the Bengal purgunnas to be richer in gold-yielding tracts than California or Mysore, and there should not be any complaint against the proposal, supposing that the Government is capable of seriously entertaining it. Only if contracts made for the payment of revenue in silver may be converted into gold at, we presume, two shillings exchange, what about the capital of, and interest on, Government loans? The sauce fit for the male bird is generally supposed to be fit also for the female bird. Only the Government might say that Greenbacks were legal tender in payments by, but not to, Government.

A BILL has been introduced in the House of Representatives, U. S. A., authorising the President to exclude from the States all Canadian railway cars and vessels. The proposal is said to be intended as a reprisal for stringent action of the Canadian authorities against American fishing vessels. Does this imply a blockade by sea and land and the stoppage of all international trade and traffic? And yet the law of reprisal cannot under present circumstances be quite set aside.

WHEN the Viceroy visits Lahore in the beginning of November a grand Durbar of all the notables in the Province will be held. We know very well what these grand Durbars mean.

IF RUMOURS are to be believed, the annual migration to the hills of the Directors-General of the Post and Telegraph Offices and Railway Mail Service, with their office establishments, is either to be discontinued, or the expenses are to be greatly reduced. Rumours don't always tell the truth in cases like these, but some sort of reduction, plausible at any rate, is about to be made. No reduction but wholesale abolition, however, and nothing short of it, will satisfy the public.

AN AMERICAN paper states that there is hardly a crop grown which is made to serve so many purposes, useful or otherwise, as corn or maize, as known to us in India. "It is the principal food in America for animals; cuts no small figure, especially in the south, as an article of human food, and is the main raw material from which we obtain our supplies of starch, glucose (table syrups), and whisky. But now an oil is being manufactured from it which is claimed to be good for all purposes for which cotton seed oil is used, and which can be manufactured at four cents per pound."

Dr. Lethbridge, Inspector-General of Jails in Bengal, is about to submit to Government a scheme for establishing a trainingship at Hooghly as a reformatory school for Mahomedan and Hindu boys. Local demand for lascars, it is said, is increasing, while wages are high; and on the pilot brigs and vessels of large Steamship companies trading with Calcutta, Dr. Lethbridge urges, there exist means of training and employing boys at sea, which should not be thrown away. The Lieutenant-Governor has promised to give favourable consideration to this scheme. The idea is not a bad one for Mahomedans. But we cannot say as much about the Hindu *detenues*, whose "prejudice" against going to sea, the Government has no right to interfere with, convicts though they be. Of course we would encourage voluntary action by all manner of means.

THE Temperance Congress, which sat in London a little while ago, has addressed a Memorial to the Government of India, directing its attention to the increase of drunkenness in India "owing to the extension of spirit licenses, granted for the purpose of excise revenue." The Congress charges the Government of India with having instituted a system of excise, which leads to the establishment of shops for the sale of liquor in large numbers at places where drink was unknown before. The Congress is but too true in its charge, but who is to take any note of it? The Excise Commission has been a signal failure as most other Commissions are and are bound to be, but it would be vain to hope that the Congress would be able to do any thing from a distance. What, by the way, has it done to put down drunkenness in great Britain, the proper sphere of its work? The figures there must be still more apalling than in India.

TUESDAY, 31ST AUGUST.

IT IS a significant fact that Persia is the only country in the world without a debt. English financiers might with advantage be made to spend a summer or two to learn economics in Ispahan and Teheran. They will, however, explain the phenomenon off by alleging that the Shah, like the Bengal Zemindars, and rackrents his peasantry. Very likely he does. And then a civilised Government without a debt would be an anomaly, and the conclusion must be that Persia is not a civilised Government.

HUNDREDS of *pacca* houses are said to be now being erected by private owners in Mandalay. In the first Administration Report of the United Burmas we shall probably have a good deal to be pestered with about the natural prosperity and advancement of the country after the British 'Conquest' the inundation and dacoities notwithstanding. There is such a special charm of the British name over goddess *Lakshmi*, proverbially restless though she be.

A NEW lamp has been invented in England, which gives a new development to the luminous qualities of kerosine, and almost enables it to rival gas. It is to be hoped that the new appliances will suppress its offensive odour.

A CERTAIN Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Cook of New York, has, after passing the prescribed examination, received a license to command a steam boat. She has been appointed Captain of a yacht, of which her husband is Engineer. The next Cook's circumnavigation will then be entirely of a new order. The Engineer we suppose occupy a subordinate rank to the Captain. Will they pull on well together?

WE are glad to learn that Miss Chandramukhi Bose, M. A. has been appointed to officiate as Lady Superintendent of the Government Bethune Girls' School, Calcutta, in succession to Miss Lipscombe who has lately been a devotee before the hymeneal altar. We hear that the appointment has been made on probation. We would be glad to see Miss Bose made *pacca* in the new appointment.

GENERAL the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hardinge, K.C.B., late Comander-in-Chief, Bombay, has been selected to attend the Russian military manœuvres, at Krasnos Selonear, St. Petersburg.

THE attendance at the India and Colonial Exhibition on the Bank Holiday reached the unprecedented figure of 180,000.

THE paper manufacturers in Madras do not yet make paper of a sufficiently good quality to enable the Government to dispense with obtaining the greater part of their stores from England; and last year the quantity of locally made paper issued was only 6,630 reams as against 8,308 reams in the previous year. The Government has issued an order that the local manufacturers should clearly understand that, unless their supplies are good and cheap as those obtainable elsewhere in India, further encouragment cannot be expected from the Government. But is the stuff now supplied dearer than what used to be obtained from England?

SIR CHARLES Aitchison, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, is, we regret to hear, down with a bad attack of fever at Simla. Wicked people say that more fevers at Simla the greater the chance of the *exodus* being knocked on the head. Was it not Sydney Smith who said that the best way to improve a railway is to have two or three Bishops killed on it? We know that the casualty of a Bishop, and a great one too, at Goalundo effected material improvements in the landing arrangements of our river steam boats.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER.

THE Paris "Figaro" has edified its readers with some original facts about Sir Charles Dilke. It seems that Sir Charles received his baronetcy for his service in connection with the exhibition at South Kensington; that his father was an intimate friend of Sir Charles Dickens, the eminent author, and that Mr. Hepworth Dixon, who wrote a book about the morality of women in America, was also the son of the late Charles Wentworth Dilke. There are some other remarkable details which afford an agreeable idea of high life in English Society.

THE Darjeeling paper says:—"It is currently reported here (but we do not vouch for the truth of the rumour) that the telephone, electric 'button holes,' maunds of soap and other presents intended for the Grand Lama, will shortly be disposed of by public auction to the 'highest bidder.' The mission could not have a fitter and more noble 'Catastrophe'. All's well that ends well.

HANDBILLS are being circulated in various districts in Wales demanding Home Rule for the Principality. They state that "the time has come for the Welsh people to demand the right to govern themselves in the way they judge best for the benefit of all. To-day we are dominated by a Parliament which sits in London and makes laws, not for the good of the Welsh people, but to enrich great landlords, bankers, landholders, and all who live in idleness. The Welsh Home Rulers want the right to make their own laws, free education, the abolition of landlordism, and the Established Church." All in good time. Let Ireland first win the game that is but just begun.

LORD DUFFERIN is said to feel very strongly on the Irish question. The following words of his lordship, quoted with effect by the *Indo European Correspondence*, show that his Lordship speaks as strongly as he feels:—"What is the spectacle presented to us by Ireland? It is that of millions of persons, whose only dependence and whose chief occupation is agriculture—sinking their past, their present, and their future upon yearly tenancies. What is a yearly tenancy? Why, an impossible tenure, which, if its terms were to be literally interpreted, no Christian man would offer, and none but a madman would accept." On these words of Lord Dufferin, Bishop Bagshawe remarks: "A horrible system, indeed, under which in five short years, from 1845 to 1851, no fewer than two million people were either starved or driven into exile. There was plenty of food for them in those years of abundance, but their grain and cattle were carried off by soldiers for sale in England, and they, the potatoes having failed them, were left to die of famine." The case must be worse by far as it at present stands. With convictions like these Lord Dufferin would have done capitally for a coalition ministry which was talked of as a certainty under his leadership some time ago.

THE same paper says:—"The rejection of Mr. Parnell's amendment for suspending evictions in Ireland this winter by a strong majority of 123 shows that Ireland has no mercy to expect from her English rulers unless they be forced to it. When one remembers that a decree of eviction in many cases is tantamount to a decree of death, and it is carried against the poor, one may fear that the policy of Lord Salisbury abroad this winter will not be attended with divine blessing."

THE *Freeman's Journal* states that Mr. Gladstone intends to visit Ireland in the autumn, when he will be the guest of an Irish nobleman who has cordially supported his policy, and that in addition to Dublin he will visit three or four of the principal cities in the other provinces. An ovation the like of which nations have scarcely witnessed may be looked forward to as a certainty. But there are dangers as well, and they must not go unheeded. There are Christian Protestants in Ireland.

AN ATTEMPT has been made to assassinate the Turkish Grand Vizier by a man named Pomak, who

fired three shots into the carriage of His Excellency: none, however, took effect. The man is alleged to have suffered injustice during the Grand Vizier's direction of the Ministry of Justice.

THURSDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER.

AS ALL the shares in the Lahore Tramway Company have been bought up, the work is to be taken in hand without further delay. The first consignment of rails has already arrived in Lahore.

LETTERS from Sir Charles Turner intimate his determination to forego, for domestic and private reasons, any opportunities that he might have of returning to India in an official capacity.

THE Russian papers express the opinion that Lord Iddesleigh, as Foreign Secretary, will only be Lord Salisbury under another name; and predict that the new Government will pick a quarrel with Russia to distract attention from the Irish question.

MR. ILBERT'S appointment as Assistant Parliamentary Counsel, immediately preceding the resignation of Mr. Gladstone's Government, is looked upon as a breach of the unwritten law, and it is affirmed that the new Government would not have appointed him.

A TERRIBLE explosion recently occurred in the Constantinople Government powder magazines at Macrikocy, a large village on the outskirts of Stamboul, which arose from the bruising of powder in a mortar. It is said that the explosion communicated with "electric rapidity" from the particular magazine in which it had its origin, to three other isolated buildings of the same description. The magazines, with the outer works were completely wrecked.

ACCORDING to a French journal, the French Minister of War has been amply convinced, that Carrier pigeon Depots have been organised by the General Staff of the German Army, throughout France, from which daily messages are being interchanged with Germany, the object being to train the birds in time of peace for the duties that will devolve upon them in time of War. A French farmer recently shot a pigeon in the neighbourhood of Nevers, and discovered that the wings, besides carrying a quill enclosing a cipher message, were stamped with the Imperial German Coat of Arms. The bird was accordingly sent to the French Minister of War, who admitted that it was an Official pigeon.

A STRANGE case is now exciting the attention of the oculists of Chicago. Mrs. Quinn, of 471, Wells-street, recently visited the State Eye and Ear Infirmary in company with her son, who possesses the peculiar power of seeing in the dark. Dr. Charles F. Sinclair, the specialist at that institution, was so struck with the case that he called in several other oculists to examine the freak. The boy was taken into a dark room and there various tests were made which prove beyond doubt that this is a genuine case. The eyeballs glistened like balls of fire, and upon a close examination it was found that the lad's eyes are formed much in the same manner that a cat's are. The larger portion of the iris is missing, only a small portion being visible on the outer side of each eye. When taken into a dark room an immediate expansion takes place which enables the boy to see perfectly. A strong light blinds him, and from this same peculiarity the boy is able to see objects at a distance with much more clearness than those close at hand. All the oculists are agreed that nothing can be done for the child.

LORD TENNYSON is said to have in hand a number of new poems. The most remarkable of these is a piece which may be described as a postscript to "Locksley Hall." The hero of the poem re-appears as a broken down man of eighty, whose modified views about life and liberty may be taken to reflect the Laureate's own opinions.

WHO was the Inventor of the Telephone?—This question has been revived, and has recently been giving rise to a good deal of correspondence in the newspapers, and, like all subjects of the kind, it will doubtless give rise to a good deal more before it is settled to the satisfaction of everybody. But whoever had the honor of discovering the principle of the telephone, the Italians seem recently to have taken a step which ought to solve the problem for all time. Not content with possessing Galvani, Volta, and Pacchinotti in their niches of electrical fame, they have just erected a statue at Aosta which bears the following significant inscription:—"Innocenzo Manzetti, Inventor and Maker, in the year 1864, of the first Telephonic Apparatus, on the occasion of the Inauguration in 1886 of the railway line uniting Italy with the old town of Aosta. The Association of Mechanical Industry and Kindred Arts of Turin." What the Americans will have to say to this in their patronage of Bell and the Germans in view of the discovery made by Philip Reis at Frankfurt in 1858, may be looked forward to with some interest.

IT is probably a unique, and certainly an unusual, circumstance that Lord Salisbury's new Administration should include no fewer than ten members who have been or are Queen's Counsel. The fortunate members of the long robe and full bottomed wigs are—the Lord Chancellor of England, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Home Secretary, the First Commissioner of Works, the Under-Secretary for India, the Judge Advocate General, the Attorney-General, and Solicitor General for England, and their colleague holding similar offices in Ireland. At the next general election the great Radical cry will be that the country is over-ridden with lawyers.

FRIDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER.

CONSIDERABLE amusement was caused in Downing-street on Sunday morning, July 31, by the arrival of a number of vans and carts belonging to dealers who had received post cards from 10, Downing street, summoning them to bargain for and remove some of Mr. Gladstone's belongings. One of the post-cards was in the following terms:—"Come without fail to clear away several dozens of old collars, in good condition, office coats, dustcoats, old boots and shoes, and old hats, all in good condition, for which there is no further use." As early as six in the morning one man arrived with a van, and as time wore on, others followed, only to discover that they had been hoaxed. Was it some of "William's" merry friends that played the hoax of his political adversaries for some quasi-political object?

THE Crown Prince of Germany created quite a sensation at the Royal Hospital the other day, where he suddenly appeared as a patient. His Imperial Highness had had an accident with a light, and burnt his right hand. Instead of waiting for a doctor to be sent for, the Prince bethought himself that he would be most quickly and efficiently attended to if he drove straight to the hospital. This he accordingly did. His hand, which on examination proved not to have been dangerously injured, was at once dressed by the surgeons on duty. The Imperial patient, on being dismissed, with his hand bound up in black silk, received quite an ovation from the medical students who were pursuing their studies in the hospital at the time. The Prince's condescension could stoop so low because there were "black" hands to fear the contamination of. It might be also be novel step for winning cheap popularity.

THE London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, writes:—"There is a strong desire among the members of the Liberal party to make a demonstration against Lord Randolph Churchill's leadership of the House of Commons, unless he apologises for the scurrilous manifesto which he issued to the electors of Paddington. There is no idea of offering any general opposition to the progress of business, but there is undoubtedly a widespread wish that the Liberals should mark in some emphatic way their sense of Randolph Churchill's conduct towards Mr. Gladstone. One mode of doing this which has been suggested would be that the first time he rises to address the House, the Liberals should in a body rise and walk out. Another is that he should be met with persistent cries of 'Apologise' the moment he rises to speak. It really does not matter what form the demonstration takes, but some means should be adopted to make apparent to the noble lord and the country the sense which they entertain of his conduct." His youthful Lordship has merited it, we should say.

THE Paris *Temps* says:—Whatever may be the exact wording of the Anglo-Chinese Treaty, it is plain that the Chinese Government can plausibly pretend that England is paying it a tribute, and holds from it the investiture of Chinese colony. This surrender on the part of England is all the more unexpected, because the alleged rights of China over Burma are by no means clearly proved. It would appear from the Burmese account that Mandalay has never paid any tribute to Pekin, and in effect the insignificance of the customary presents, a few pieces of silk, various kinds of grain, and carved furniture, goes so far at least as to show that the so called tribute was nothing after all but a ceremonious compliment. However this may be, England must have had powerful incentives to regard as binding an obligation that ceased at any rate with the deposition of Theebaw. More than anything, it is strange that some advantages—such as the cession of Bhamo, or commercial privileges—should not have been stipulated for by the English in return for humiliating concessions. The new Cabinet will have to examine the treaty. Its ratification would mean that the situation is more critical in Burma than is generally believed." No body ever pretended that the position is not critical, and that there are not strong incentives for securing the goodwill of China. The costly presents for the Grand Lama could not have found their way under the auctioneers' hammer under normal circumstances, so easily.

SATURDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER.

THE Darjiling paper is responsible for the statement that an influential wood contractor is now under arrest at Darjiling, on charges of treasonable correspondence with the fugitive Nepaulese Princes, sons of Jung Bahadur, now at Nepal. About forty compromising letters are said to have been found on the man. He is also charged with enlisting soldiers to serve against the present dynasty in Nepal—attempting to war in fact with a friendly State. The case has not yet been settled. Matters in Nepal, however, are not likely to be 'settled" in an easy-going fashion with the aid of the Indian Penal Code.

THE LATEST revolution in the improvement of fire-arms comes from Sydney, where a gentleman is said to have invented an electric machine gun capable of being fired in any direction with perfect accuracy at the rate of 120 rounds in less than 20 seconds. Some of the other advantages of the gun are that it is portable, carries its own ammunition, can be moved with great rapidity on the field of battle; and can be fired in any position either from defence works or railway trucks, stationary, or in motion, and from the decks or tops of ships and small boats. It is also stated that the gun cannot burst like a cannon or get out of order. Certainly if it is proved to have all these good qualities, it is one of the most wonderful inventions of modern times. Another point in its favour is that it is comparatively inexpensive.

THE University of Tubingenn, Germany, has conferred upon Dustoor Peshotanji Behramjee Sanjana, the High Priest of the Parsis, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and Master of Arts of that University.

"PEACE hath her victories no less renowned than war," and it has been interesting to peruse the record of almost daily triumphs won in the great Federation feeding campaign which has been conducted under the able leadership of the Reception Committee of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. It has been a wonder to multitudes how our "distinguished visitors have managed to survive so many banqueting battles, and it speaks marvels for the stamina of the sons of what Mr. Tennyson calls the "morning land," that they are still to the front in the prandial slaughter and post-prandial heroic oratory. They have proved themselves to be most valiant trenchermen, and equal to the stock of innumerable hosts. But ought not honour also to be paid to those gallant officers who, having done the State much service in many lands and on other battle-fields, have still courage and digestion sufficient left to brave the dangers of interminable festivities? They have run, and are still running, risks to which a general action might be considered to be as child's play. C. I. E.'s and "additional" C. M. G.'s are being bestowed with lavish hands upon the "distinguished visitors"; ought not some "extra additional" Order be founded for the distinguished officers who are leading them triumphantly over so many banqueting-fields?—*Broad-Arrow.*

MR. GOSCHEN was offered the place of Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Conservative Cabinet, but he declined it. "Unionist" and Coalitionist are not necessarily the one and same.

IN distributing the prizes at the Baroda College, H. H. the Gaekwar announced that a scheme is under consideration for raising the status of the College by opening science classes for the degree of Bachelor of Science. The zeal and earnestness with which the young prince is working to advance education and enlightenment among his subjects—is beyond all praise.

THE new Under-Secretary of State for India, Sir John Gorst, is a journalist as well as a lawyer. He conducted a newspaper in New Zealand with success some years since, and after his return to England was a frequent contributor to several newspapers.

THE Raj Kumar College in Kattiawar has, as might be expected from the intelligent character of the Chiefs, proved a great success. There are now nearly fifty Princes living in the College as scholars, and it proposed to extend the building so as to make room for a larger number of pupils. The character of the education imparted however cannot be too jealously watched. Unfortunately for us it is frequently enervating and turns out so many lawn-tennis playing good-for-nothing dandies.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
National Archives of India
on 08 August, 2017

THE people of this country have often been roundly denounced for prostrating themselves before their high priests. To those who so denounce them the following should prove interesting :—

"Private audiences of the Pope are generally granted between the hours of twelve and one o'clock. The prelates of the household and the chamberlains receive the visitor in the great antechamber. As soon as the Pope is at liberty, Monsignor Macchi opens the door and announces the visitor. Entering the room the Pope is found seated in an armchair, and as soon as he raises his hand in act of benediction the visitor falls on his knees, once near the door, the second time in the middle of the room, and the third time immediately in front of the Holy Father, who extends his foot for the visitor to kiss the gold cross which is embroidered on his white slipper. After subsequently kissing the superb sapphire which forms his pastoral ring, the visitor rises and remains standing during the interview. The Pope himself generally likewise rises and leans against a large table, which constitutes almost the sole furniture of this apartment. Only the cardinals are allowed to sit in his presence on twostools which are placed on either side of his armchair for the purpose. The Pope always begins the conversation. He talks much and at great length. He seems to listen to the sound of his own voice, and his conversation, which becomes animated, appears (says a correspondent) remarkable for a picturesque eloquence which he is careful to avoid in his public speeches. When he motions that the audience is at an end, the slipper and the ring are again kissed while he is in the act of pronouncing the benediction, and then one has to back out, making the same three genuflexions as on entering. Frequently the Pope starts off on a fresh subject while the visitor is in the act of kissing his slipper on departure, and appears to remain oblivious of the fact that the latter has to remain kneeling the whole time."

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.
(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)
(SESSION 1886-7.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 7*th inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject : Electric Lighting.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Wednesday*, the 8*th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject : The Rectilinear Propagation and Reflection of Light.

LECTURE by Dr. Rajanikanto Sen, on *Friday*, the 10*th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject : Water and Hydrogen Peroxide.

LECTURE by Babu Pramatha Nath Bose, B. Sc., F. G. S., on *Saturday*, the 11*th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject : River-side Geology of Bengal.

No fee will be charged for this lecture.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
August 21st, 1886. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1886.

SIR LOUIS JACKSON'S RETROSPECT OF BENGAL.

A TALLOW-chandler began with the beginning, and at middle age was able to retire from a flourishing establishment got up solely by his own industry, and settle in a country seat to enjoy his *otium cum dignitate*. Two months elapsed and he found his time sit heavy on him. The contrast between arduous labour and perfect idleness was too much for him to bear, and at last, in sheer desperation, he requested his former foreman, then the owner of the establishment, to be permitted to attend gratis on melting days and superintend the melting. Many people whose early life and middle life are spent in arduous labour deeply feel this longing to attend on "melting days." Indian Civilians under the fifty-five years' rule feel it particularly on their retirement. From the highest official rank, power, and influence—power greater than that of the Prime Minister of England—to sink to nobodies, as mere pensioners, to congregate in localities nicknamed Asia Minor, or loaf or lounge or loiter about listlessly in second-grade watering places, in the prime of life and vigour, is often irksome in the extreme. True, in the case of retired Civilians there is a handsome pension and fair fortune to make the current of life flow smoothly and pleasantly, still there is an ennui attendant on absolute idleness which to persons accustomed to hard-work is painful, and many are the attempts made to create occupation, were it only to be made a vestryman or a member of a local school-board. Mr. R. N. Cust, a former Civilian of the Punjab of twenty years' experience, thus pathetically describes the shifts to which some people are driven to. "Some of my contemporaries," he says, "had taken to brewing beer; another (*sic*) had patented a machine for shoe-blacking with a rotatory brush; a third was out in Egypt managing the private estates of the Khedive; a fourth was Director of a Bank and Treasurer to a Hospital; a fifth was being yelled at in the House of Commons; a sixth was trying petty cases as a Justice of the Peace. All old Indians must do something." The best and ablest of them find a crumb here or a crumb there, sometimes nothing better than a directorship in a joint-stock wine-shop or gin-palace, but the bulk are put to considerable difficulty. Literature offers the most desirable field for occupation; but in these days of literary mania when highborn dames and younger sons of Marquesses are not above turning a guinea for a column or a page of matter, it is far from remunerative. Even as gratis attendace on "melting days" it is not always accessible, and, in the midst of keen competition by men who have devoted to it the whole of their lives, is not always very consolatory. A notable instance of this is afforded by Sir Louis Stuart Jackson in his essay—"Bengal—a Retrospect," in the last *Quarterly Asiatic Review*. Sir Louis came to Bengal in 1843, and had ample opportunities of studying the country for forty years, and for a person of his knowledge, experience and power of observation he was fully qualified to write much that would have been highly interesting and instructive. But it has seldom been our lot to read a "retrospect" from the pen of a person of his standing that was more "flat, stale and unprofitable." He illustrates only the old saying about "eyes and no eyes." He saw nothing and took note of nothing, besides the first person singular. Sir Louis was, under the exigencies of the offices he held in this country, constantly in the habit of writing. Judgments, orders, reports issued from his pen by dozens every day; and, as the Judge in charge of the English Department of the High Court he conducted the entire official correspondence of that Court for several years. But he studied not the art of writing for the press, and now at the fag end of his life he courts Clio with the most disheartening effect. It was only last week that we had to notice a tourist's journal, that of Mr. Arnold, and every page of it afforded more matter of an interesting character than the whole essay now under review. Mr. Arnold in three months' time saw more, learnt more, and studied more than what Sir Louis did in a life time. But, perhaps, we are doing an injustice to Sir Louis by comparing an old, worn-out, Indian Judge seeking for a little recreation in his retirement with an active and busy literateur in the prime of his life; but the most recent illustration for our theme is "India Revisited," and we cannot overlook it. Of course a "retrospect" must contain a good deal of the observations of one who sees more of himself than of others, and as a general rule tourists are always particular about their own comforts conveniences and concerns—the hour and constituents of their breakfast, the drying of their small clothes, and the airing of their bedding—but they generally season such details by something witty or humorous, some touches of sprightly description or amusing incident. Sir Louis follows the rule about details, but he rarely condescends to any relief—no entermet or kickshaws to his heavy course of roast beef, pure and simple, ungarnished even by a dash of mustard.

He opens with a few common place generalities about the change in the constitution of the Bengal Government, and in the course of it adverts to the competition system, which, as a Civilian of Civilians, he dislikes. "It is undoubtedly true," he says, "that some able men have entered the Service under the present system, who would not otherwise have obtained admittance. It is also true that men of mediocrity, or below it, who entered under the old system, as it had to be administered, are now debarred from entrance. But this latter result would have been equally well attained by greater stringency in the admission of nominees; and I will record my deliberate opinion that the Service as a whole and considering all its requirements, is not composed of better, but rather of less desirable materials than formerly."

Sir Louis was never noted for any overflowing milk of human kindness for the people over whom he exercised so much despotic power for so long a time. He was one of the trio who, by a curious perversion of arithmetic, were called the two-and-a-half——of Bengal, and his name was widespread for the severity of his rule. The third member lost his moiety, because he could not rise to the fullness of severity of his two brothers in the Service. Sir Louis well knew the popular saying about the "two-and-a-half," and he seems not to have yet forgotten it. It still rankles in his mind, and he thus explains it away: "It is a common reproach against the English functionary in India, that he is wanting in, or at all events in the outward appearance of, it towards his Indian *administres*. Those who make the charge are often Englishmen themselves, and should know their own countrymen; they ought therefore to perceive, if they reflected, how little justice there is in the reproach. The average Englishman is not effusive—he is reserved and difficult of access; therefore to say that he treats the native with coldness, or keeps them at a distance, is surely to affirm that he treats the natives as he does his own compatriots until he knows something about them." This may or may not be true, but this much is certain that Sir Louis during his forty years' rule never came to know "something about his *administres*," at least enough to make him feel kindly towards them. He enters into details. Adverting to the marks of outward respect which the officials extort from the people, (marks of respect which lately led to a boy being killed for venturing to ride a pony ahead of an inspector's gig, and to the unmerciful mauling of a respectable pleader somewhere about Mirat,) he offers the following apology; "if one of them encountered in his evening walk a middle-class native being carried in a palankeen, the palankeen would immediately stop, the native would get out, and remain standing in the road while the *saheb* went by. That seems a strong thing, but it is not so very long since a practical joke was played upon the "Proud Duke" of Somerset by some wag, who induced him to draw his coach into the ditch by shouting from behind that the Duke of Norfolk was coming. Moreover, this kind of obeisance is only what a native of rank himself exacts from his inferiors." There is another illustration at hand. Sir Louis tells us that John Lawrence, when Magistrate of Delhi, was once requested to dismount from his horse to make way for His Majesty the Emperor of Delhi's Sowari to pass by, and on refusing, was huddled and knocked off his horse. Only he does not tell us the thundering sight of difference between an Emperor and a Magistrate and a boy in the middle-rank of society and a road inspector.

He next comes to positive acts of oppression by English officials. "It must also be said," he admits, "that occasionally rather serious infringments of the rights of property took place for the benefit of the *sahib log*." But he holds that these were "*injuria sine damno*." Whether they were and are so we shall not wait to enquire; the instances given by Sir Louis by way of illustration will explain their nature. On one occasion a Magistrate and his friends, including Sir Louis Jackson, wanted to go to the sea-side through diversfields to the extent of several miles, and so all the boundary walls, bunds and *ails* were levelled in course of a single night and the party had their sea-bath. Sir Louis adds, "no crops were on the ground, but the mud banks were breached and had to be reclosed. The labour, however, was divided among a great number of persons, being the ryots concerned, and the cost was very trifling. Probably a pack of fox-hounds and a field of riders would do a great deal more harm in a single day's run." Only the hunters would have paid for the damages, but the seabathers thought otherwise. The second illustration is also connected with the author of the essay. I was connected with a change in the system of raising town duties. In the words of Sir Louis, "the old system was unduly favorable to the richer inhabitants, who accordingly were opposed to the change. They refused to pay the obnoxious rates, and on distress being duly made and levied actions were

brought against the magistrate; which, as the regularity of his conduct was not in question, were of course defended by the Government. When the cases came on for trial, the full Court sat. . . . One of the Puisne Judges had a well-known and unfortunate leaning against Government, and the strong view taken by him brought about the unsatisfactory result (the sign of an irresolute bench) of verdict for the plantiffs, *with leave to move for judgment to be entered for defendant.*" It would be difficult to conceive the necessity of recalling this petty case over forty years old, as an instance of *injuria sine damno*, except for the fact that the writer of the essay was concerned in it, and even at this late date wants to exonerate himself. To us it affords an illustration of how persons can, even after having served as a judge of the High Court, describe a case in which ," the worse appears the better reason." A copy of the judgment of the Court in the case is now before us. It is numbered 68,413, and bears date August 2, 1847, and was delivered by the then Chief Justice Sir Lawrence Peel. The charge was "for that the Defendant heretofore to wit on the 15th day of March in the year of Christ one thousand eight hundred and forty seven, with force of arms &c broke and entered a certain stable of the Plaintiffs situate and being at Serampore in the Province of Bengal and stayed and continued therein for a long space of time to wit for five days and then seized, took and drove away one horse one mare and one pony of the Plaintiffs' then and there found and being of great value to wit of the value of Company's Rupees Two hundred and then converted and disposed thereof to his own use and other wrongs to the Plaintiffs" &c. The judgment says, " the Justices of the Court of the Lady Queen here having heard the respective allegations of the said parties as justice doth require and having examined the truth thereof and duly considered the evidence produced on both sides say that the said Louis Stuart Jackson is guilty of the said Trespass in the said plaint above laid to his charge in manner and form as the said Gungapersad Gossain and Gopeekrist Gossain have above complained against him and the said Justices adjudge the damages of the said Gungapersad Gossain and Gopeekrist Gossain by reason of the premises aforesaid over and above their costs and charges by them about this suit in this behalf expended to Company's Rupees fifty." There is no mention in the judgment of the lines Sir Louis has italicised in his essay. Verily, Sir Louis has been badly advised to revive this miserable, rotten old case. The archives of our Law Courts contain records of many cases which may be cited in support of the thesis *injuria sine damno*, and Sir Louis as a High Court Judge of fifteen years, standing cannot be unaware of them.

Of the stirring days of the Mutiny Sir Louis has no remembrance, except that a medical gentleman " had packed his wife, two or three children, nurse, and himself, various bundles of clothing, a sword, a pair of pistols and a medicine chest into a buggy." He has, however, a better anecdote about the Queen's proclamation in the district in which he was the District Judge. No copy of the proclamation had reached the Magistrate in time, so he got up a proclamation according to his own ideas and read it with all the formalities required. The real proclamation had gone to Sir Louis, and he discovered the mistake a day or two after, and had the ceremony of reading out repeated. The concluding part of the essay is devoted to an exposition of Sir Louis's opinion of those Bengalis who have been educated in English. He says :

"The agitator is abroad; a class of men has arisen which lives by grievance-mongering, by stimulating vague aspirations after self-government, and the moon in general. Delegates have come to England, and have failed in one special mission which brought them, but have learned and carried back with them the great secrets of the Caucus, of wire-pulling and of organized agitation.

If it be asked, What has brought this trouble on Bengal? the answer is easy and concise. For many years past we have maintained in India a system of education from which the religious, the technical or practical, and the physical elements were all absent, and which was purely literary. This has inevitably produced swarms of so-called educated young men, with a large stock of undigested ideas, a smattering of history, much readiness in expressing their thought, and a strong propensity to use that gift.

These young men filled the public services and the professions (the legal profession in particular), and many found no employment. This bred discontent, and obliged them to look for other means of turning their talents to account: whence the modern Bengali demagogue.

It seems to me that our Government, in resolving to educate the people—a just and necessary thing, as everybody will admit—forgot what a prodigious force they were creating, and overlooked the need of giving it the proper direction.

Comment on such rubbish would be labour thrown away. We only wonder that the Editor of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, an able and experienced journalist, should have thought proper to insert in a new venture such egotistic balderdash. Three such papers successively published would suffice to damn his periodical, even in spite of the brilliant contributions of Sir Lepel Griffin and the most interesting facts about current topics of Mr. Demetrius Boulger.

JUSTICE VINDICATED.

FORGERY has always been looked upon as a heinous crime, and legislators, both ancient and modern, have ordained for it the highest punishment. In India under native rule the punishment was banishment from home for life. In England it was death—and our readers will remember the fate of Raja Nandakumar under British law. Penal laws have been greatly humanized in the present century, still the punishment for forgery in the Indian Penal Code is rigorous imprisonment from two to ten years, besides fine commutable to a further term of imprisonment. It was not remarkable, therefore, that when a division bench of the High Court sentenced Gibbons on his own confession to imprisonment for a year for forgery, people thought that he had been very lightly dealt with. Taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration we thought the sentence was in every way right and proper, but we abstained from commenting on it in order to avoid giving offence to our European fellow subjects. Though Gibbons held a good position in planting society, it was the farthest from our wish to hurt the feelings of his friends. Constituted as human society is, no community can claim perfect immunity from crime; black sheep must turn up every now and then everywhere, and the best thing we can do is to let the law have its course, and leave the rest to oblivion. Our Anglo-Indian contemporaries did not, however, take things in that light. They made a race grievance of it, and editorials and correspondence teemed in their columns in language and tone which suggested a revival of the angry days of the ill-fated Ilbert Bill. Great success attended the violent demonstrations of 1882-83, and it was expected that similar success would attend a renewal of them. The *Englishman* under the present *regime* is conducted with great tact, moderation of tone, and gentlemanliness, and it kept up its character fairly enough; but even in its moderation it sinned against its principle. Strictly speaking the case involves no general or social question; the only question at issue is, has there been a failure of justice?, or is the sentence open to censure on the ground of undue severity? and it can be, and should be, judged on that issue, quite apart from all consideration as regards the caste or color of the judge or the judged. Had a Raja or Nawab been conderned in the case, and not a European, we would have looked upon it with the same singleness of mind as we do upon that of the European. Our contemporary has thought fit to look upon it in a different way. One of the judges on the division bench having been a Bengali, he writes: "It cannot, of course, be supposed that Mr. Justice Mitter, who has received so many benefits from British rule, can be actuated by any feeling of race-hatred. He seems rather to wish to emphasize an important lesson for us that, as we are the dominant race, we must, even in small matters, be careful to set an example of obedience to law and of uprightness of conduct." This reads very much like the remark of the London gamin, "Bill, don't you spurt no mud on that je'man's coat," which is usually followed by a big lump of clay on the gentleman's coat. Our contemporary may not have meant it so; but it is hard to make out otherwise why is Mr. Mitter's name singled out at all. He did not sit alone; he had a brother in Justice Grant, an Englishman, by his side, and the sentence is the outcome of the unanimous opinion of the two. Under the circumstances the reference to Mr. Mitter's obligation to the British Government is a positive insult. He is a judge of the highest tribunal in the country of many years standing, and has even officiated as Chief Justice, and to tell him that he should decide cases with a view to the obligation he owes to Government is grossly insulting. Had he decided a case against Government (he must have decided many such) would he lay himself open to a charge of ingratitude? What would our contemporary have said had a vernacular paper said that a Bengali had been sentenced heavily by Mr. Justice Norris, or some other Englishman, on account of his hatred of the Bengalis. Verily, our contemporary has been very unguarded in his expressions. We have not a syllable to say against the motion made on Saturday last for the revision of the judgment of Justices Mitter and Grant. Every man has a right to try his utmost to save himself from punishment, and we should be the last to find fault with the condemned in the present instance. It was a forlorn case, and if he in his desperation attempted to clutch the straw, or his friends egged him on to it, it has no concern with the public. True, the law is perfectly clear on the subject, and the motion was positive waste of money and time of the court; but in the present excited feeling of certain Anglo-Indians, the Chief Justice did well in granting a full bench. Mr. Pugh was from the beginning fighting a losing battle, and he knew it, and he was not at all surprised when the court refused to grant a rule for a review. The ruling of the full Bench—consisting of the Chief Justice, and Messrs. Mitter, Wilson, Macpherson and Grant J. J.—is that the judgments of Justices Mitter and Grant is final, and that no court, however constituted, has the power to review a judgment of any divisional court, or of the High Court. As we said lately the revision will come about this time next year by effluxion of time, unless the Lord of Belvedere should think fit to grant a pardon before the year is over.

MR. SAMUEL SMITH'S SECOND ARTICLE ON INDIA.

MR. SAMUEL SMITH'S second article on India is scarcely so interesting as its predecessor; nevertheless, some of the views expressed by him demand more than a passing notice. He tells us that nine-tenths of the people of this country live in villages and subsist almost entirely on the productions of the soil. India is essentially an agricultural country, and as its teeming millions depend upon the produce of the land for their livelihood, the condition on which the land tax is regulated materially affects the agricultural industry of the country. Mr. Smith points out that there are two great systems of land tenure—the zemindary or landlord type, and the ryotwary or peasant type. He does not seem to be much in favour of the Permanent Settlement in Bengal. He would have the public believe that notwithstanding the great sacrifice of revenue caused by the great measure with which the name of Lord Cornwallis is connected the result is frequently a dead level of poverty. Mr. Smith would seem to see no difference in the material condition of the cultivators under the two systems in vogue in British India respecting the regulation of the land-tax in India. We would commend to his consideration the following speech which Sir Ashley Eden delivered at the Durbar held at Belvedere nine years ago:—"I have just returned from visiting the Eastern districts [of Bengal], and I may say, on this occasion when my administration is only at its commencement, what I could not say at a later period without seeming to seek credit for the Government of which I am the head. Great as was the progress which I knew had been

in the condition of the cultivating classes, I was quite unprepared to find them occupying a position so different from that which I remembered them to occupy when I first came to the country. They were then poor and oppressed with little incentive to increase the productive powers of the soil. I find them now as prosperous and independent and as comfortable as the peasantry, I believe, of any country in the world; well-fed, well-clothed, free to enjoy the full benefit of their own labours, and to hold their own and obtain prompt redress for any wrong." On the other hand, the Temtorary Settlement under which the land assessment is revised at stated periods, has discouraging and demoralizing effects upon the cultivators of the soil, and tends to clog the springs of industry. No one knows better the enormous evils which result from periodical revisions of land revenue settlement than Sir Auckland Colvin, the present Finance Minister. He has very ably and lucidly laid them bare in the Memorandum which he wrote on the subject while employed as Secretary to the North-West Board of Revenue. The agricultural population of temporarily settled districts, generally speaking, live from hand to mouth and have scarcely any margin to fall back upon in case of necessity or providential visitation. They cannot look forward to any substantial class of landed proprietors for help and relief in times of distress, for all are on a dead level, and are in some parts of the country so helplessly involved in debt that in order to extricate them from their sad position the Government has considered it their duty to suspend the ordinary laws in those tracts, and adopted exceptional measures and machinery for their benefit. A sensible and careful man like Mr. Samuel Smith should not have expressed an opinion on this question of paramount importance to the people of India without thoroughly studying its volumnious literature.

In order to remedy the extreme poverty of the rural population and protect the people from famine, Mr. Smith advocates an extensive system of irrigation. As only 15 per cent. of the soil is irrigated at all, he thinks that one of the first duties of the Government is to construct canals and dig tanks, and above all to give encouragement to the construction of wells by the peasantry. Mr. Smith does not seem to have looked into the financial and economic results of the irrigation works which have been constructed by the British Government in this country. We would recommend him most strongly to read the Report of the Select Committee on Indian Public Works which sat during the Sessions of 1878 and 1879 under the presidency of Lord George Hamilton, and late Colonel Corbett's admirable work, entitled, "The Climate and Resources of Upper India." The first named document proves to demonstration that except in tracts whose circumstances are exceptional, no canal constructed by British Government that had not for its basis the works of previous Native Governments has turned out remunerative. For instance, the Eastern and WesternJumna canals are financial successes, because the capital which the British Government has spent on them represents nothing like their real cost. And Colonel Corbett has conclusively shown that the produce of the canal-irrigated lands is decreasing yearly, and that in a few years they will probably cease to yield any crops at all. We, however, entirely go with Mr. Smith when he says that Government should give every encouragement to the construction of wells by the peasantry. We also fully agree with him in thinking that further work in the direction of extending railway communication must be done gradually, so as not to burden the finances of the country. "We cannot afford," he writes, "to make railways largely in the future without a well-founded expectation that they will pay interest on the capital. This is the language of common sense as, also of genuine statesmanship. The Indian tax-payer has had to pay heavily for enjoying the benefits of railway communication. Here are some figures on the working of the guranteed Railways since the commencement of their operations to the end of last year. The *Gazette of India* tells us that the Madras Railway has cost the tax-payer about 7½ crores; the South Indian, nearly 2 crores; Bombay-Baroda 3¼ crores; the Great Indian Peninsula 6½ crores; the Oudh and Rohilkhand, 2¼ crores; and the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi, nearly 750 lakhs. The total cost of Railways to the tax-payer to the end of 1883 amounted to no less than 70 crores; and yet we are told that Indian railways are a profitable and sound investment. The British capitalist, however, is not a fool. He will not invest a single farthing on Indian railways without a Government guarantee.

THE INTRODUCTION OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT ACT IN BENGAL.

THE observations and instructions of the Lieutenant-Governor concerning the introduction of the Local Self-Government Act in Bengal, contained in the circular of the 1st of July, clearly show to what insignificant proportions has the noble scheme, which is identified with the name of the late Viceroy, been gradually whittled down. The measure was enthusiastically hailed by our countrymen as marking a new epoch in the history of English rule in India. It was felt that the narrow spirit in which the country had been governed since the establishment of British rule would become a thing of the past. Although the ground which the measure covered was too small, the power granted to local bodies was too little, the means it placed at their disposal were too limited, and the checks imposed on the action of the boards were too stringent to leave any room for freedom of action, still it could not be denied that the scheme was admirable in idea, as marking the first step towards the transfer of provincial matters to Native administration. The most important features of the new policy as developed in the famous Resolutioun of the 18th May, 1882, were that members for local bodies should be elected by the people, and that the District officer should not, as a rule, be their Chairman. There can be no doubt that these two principles, if properly worked, were calculated to remedy the defects of the then existing system. Under that system the nomination of members for local bodies practically rested with the Magistrate, who, as a rule, recommended *johukúm* members. Lord Ripon proposed the elective system as a remedy for this scandalous state of things. The next serious defect in the old law was that the District officer was by virtue of his office the Chairman of every local Committee within his jurisdiction. His presence as Chairman of the Committees had an over-shadowing influence and practically suppressed independence in the members. The late Viceroy recognised this state of things and declared that the new local bodies should elect their own chairmen, and that ordinarily the District or the Sub-Divisional Magistrate should not be the Chairman.

Let us see how far these principles have been carried out in bringing the Local Self-Government Scheme into operation in Bengal. The rules framed by the Local Government provide for the election of two-thirds of the members of each Local Board. These elections have already been completed. The Commissioner has been asked to submit nominations, two names for each vacancy, of persons to be appointed as members for Local and District Boards by the Government. After election and appointment of members of Local Boards have been completed, the Magistrate must convene meetings of each of the Local Boards in their respective districts, for the purpose of electing their Chairmen and Vice-chairmen, who must be chosen from among the members of the Boards. The election of the Chairman needs the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, but not so of the Vice-Chairman. After the Local Boards have been fully constituted, they are required to proceed to elect members for the District Boards. One-half of the members for each District Board shall be elected by the Local Board in the district, the other half being appointed by Government. It is needless to say that though the nomination of members for the District Board and Local Boards will rest with the Commissioner, they will as a matter of fact, be made by the Magistrate. The District officer will naturally take particular care to select such men as would not prove obnoxious by their independence or self-assertiveness. The Lieutenant-Governor says in the plainest terms that he will in all cases appoint the District Magistrate to be Chairman of the Board of his district. His Honor "considers that, at all events for the first year, this arrangement will be necessary to ensure success in the initiation of a large and important scheme." We are told that under section 24 of the Act the term of office of an appointed Chairman is one year, and it will, therefore, always be possible to make other arrangements on the expiry of the first year of the introduction of the measures *if it is found advisable*. We may rest assured that for years to come it will not be found advisable to make any change and that the District Magistrate will, after the expiry of the first year continue to be the Chairman of the Board of his district. The Magistrate as chairman with the support of one-half of the members who have been appointed by Government, on his recommendation, will always be able to do in the District Board what he likes, and the elected members will be nowhere. The latter will not be able to make themselves heard. The District Board will thus be as official as the Road Cess Committees have hitherto been. It is true that the proportion of elected members in the Local Boards will be two-thirds of the total numbers in the members and that those Boards will have the power of electing their Chairmen and Vice-chairmen. But we must remember that the Local Boards will be completely subordinate to the District Board. The law distinctly lays down that no Local Board, of itself, has authority over any matter whatever. A Local Board acts solely as the agent of the District Board, and has authority in such matters only and to such extent as may be delegated to it. It receives allotments of funds from the District Board, and is not permitted by law to incur expenses or undertake liabilities beyond their limit. This being the case the Local Boards will have very little power. They will exist simply for the purpose of executing the orders of the District Board. It does not, therefore, matter much whether Local Boards have the power of electing their chairmen or not.

As regards the powers and duties of the District Boards, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes, unless the Commissioner sees any objection to this course, to transfer to them the powers now exercised by the District Magistrate under the Cattle Trespass Act. These powers relate to the establishment of pounds, determination of the villages by which each pound shall be used, the appointment of pound-keepers &c. Under the head of Education, the District Boards will take charge of all primary and middle schools, English and Vernacular, which are situate within municipal limits. In the case of Government middle schools they will take over the entire maintenance and management; in the case of aided middle schools they will be entrusted with the management of the grant-in-aid allotment; and in the case of primary schools they will be entrusted with the management of the primary grant. As regards duties of District Boards in respect of medical charity, it is proposed, if not objected to by the Commissioner, to transfer to the Boards, all public hospitals and dispensaries in Class I, which are State Institutions and in Class II, which are Local Fund Intitutions. Under the head of public works, the new Boards will step in to the place of the existing District Road Cess Committees, and will have to carry out the works hitherto done by these committees. Public ferries shall also be made over to the Boards; and if the Commissioner deems it advisable, he may transfer the duties connected with sanitation and vaccination to the Boards. Besides, the Boards may have to look after such works as census and famine relief; but no action is at present necessary under these heads, and the Commissioner's opinion on the subject has been asked for. It is left to that officer if he thinks it advisable to do so, to make over to the control of District Board such works as staging bungalows and serais, the destruction of noxious animals, and fairs and exhibitions. These are the powers and duties of the new Boards under the Local Self-Government scheme. The whole thing is a solemn farce. Local Self-Government, as finally introduced into the provinces, means that the people will be allowed to manage their pounds, patshalas and ferries, make and repair their own roads and drains, and devise

their own sanitation, provided the Magistrate of the District and Commissioner of the Division do not think them incapable of doing so. This has been the actual net result of the late Viceroy's grant of noble policy extending and developing local self-Government, which was launched with a flourish of trumpets. Verily, the mountain was in labour and it has brought-forth a mouse!

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE appeal preferred by Khanto Domni and her hasband, who were convicted of perjury in the Pinches case, has, we are glad to learn, been admitted by the Judge of the Assam Valley. It will come on for hearing on the 9th instant.

A BENGALI MISS DICKENSON.—The *Bangabasi* of the 4th instant publishes a letter in which it is stated that on the 30th ultimo there were in the up mail train for Goalundo three females in a compartment reserved for females, and one of them was attacked by a European guard, and close by the distant signal post of the Poradah Station, the poor woman jumped out of the train to save her honor, the European guard quietly passing on to his van. The Station Master of Poradah sent back an engine to pick up the woman who was found lying senseless, and forwarded her to the Damukdia Ghat for treatment. We know nothing of the case; it may be all false; but it is one which calls for strict enquiry.

THE SOCIAL Purity movement has made another step in advance. A memorial has been got up, and it is in circulation for signature. The prayer of the document is, we hear, not to insist on the suppression or repression of Social Evil, but to convert it into a Social Convenience. To some special Europeans convenience of this kind is well-known, for, those of them who have been District Magistrates are familiar with the fact that our Government authorises indents for Social Evil for the comfort and convenience of troops on the march. Our readers may feel scandalised at such an announcement, but it is a fact, and to convince those who are incredulous, we cite here, much against our wish, the filthy evidence. The witness is Dr. Ross, formerly surgeon in the 92nd Highlanders. In his evidence before a Royal Commission he said: "When a regiment marches into a station there are certain persons of every description, what we call camp followers, told off for that regiment and in fact when a regiment in India goes on a like march, there is a form to be filled up, and in one column there is amongst the camp followers one for prostitutes, showing the number who are permitted to follow the regiment, and those women we made a point of examining every fortnight . . . . There is a head woman under name of the Matranee, who is at the head of the kusbees or prostitutes. She selects the women. She is told that such and such a regiment is coming into the station, and according to whether the regiment has had a name," (a good or a bad name) "sent before it or otherwise, she gets a small or large number of women to come to her." *Question*:—"Is any limit set to the bumber of these women?" *Answer*:—"There is no limit. When I got to India with my regiment three years ago, there were only twelve women come, but I desired that they should increase the number, because I know it would only be a source of disease afterwards, having such a small number of women for such a large number of men."

THE WOES of Mr. Crole are not yet over. The Futwa of the Chief Cazee of Downing St. ordered that Mr. Crole should be restored to the same kind of appointment which he held at Madura, but the Madras Government has appointed him to a judgeship on Rs. 2250, instead of a collectorship on Rs. 2500. He owes this perhaps to his refusal to purchase Mr. Thomas's "processional horse" with "strained back sinews" at Rs. 1000 for his former wards, the Ranees of some place or other. Mr. Thomas's letter on this subject is well worth reproducing. Here it is:

(Received 27th, Replied 29-7-79. Webster says no horses required for the palace at present—C. S. C.)

"Honor et virtus".

Dear Crole,—Herewith the letter for Holmes. Send a line of your own with it or he'll be writing to me. Read mine and close it.

Here's my grey also for you to look at. *He has strained his back sinew*, as you may see, and won't carry me to hounds again. But he can run in single harness, and will, in trappings, make a very handsome show horse for processions. I paid over Rs 600 for him, and I think that for such purposes he is worth Rs. 300: But if you think not I will not quarrel with Rs. 250 to get him a comfortable berth like a pension, for I know a horse sent here is as good as pensioned.

If I bought the roan I should have to sell again at Rs. 500 as soon as the new horses come in, to get myself one to go to hounds at my daughter's which, I fear, the roan though a perfect hack, could not do, and Rs. 100 is as much as I should care to lose for 2 months' use and risks of not getting a purchaser. What a pity that defect is—but for it the horse would be well worth Rs. 1,000.

Yours sincerely,
H. S. THOMAS.

WHILE India is being scandalised by the doings of Messrs. Sullivan and Thomas, they have got up a nice pickle in England. Here is what the London correspondent of the *Englishman* says on the subject:

"There are a number of people who assert that they are prepared to prove that for years past there has been a regular "Ring" in the Arsenal and War Office in confederation with the Elswick Company. Lord Coleridge's remarks on Saturday last, when giving judgment in the action of Armstrong *vs.* Armit, were very strong in condemnation of Captain Andrew Noble, C.B, who was, when in the Artillery, Secretary to the Ordnance Select Committee, but left the army to join Sir William Armstrong's Company in 1860. The Lord Chief Justice said that Captain Noble's affidavit was misleading, being, as his own counsel admitted, true in word, but not true in spirit. Captain R. H. Armit the defendant, is the editor of the *Admiralty and Horse Guards' Gazette*, and alleges that officials and ex-officials of the War Office, especially those connected with Woolwhich, have been shareholders in the Elswick Company in sums varying from £15,000 to £217,000, single officers having as much as £10,000 to £13,000 in the firm, and that ladies and others, manifestly nominees for those who do not care to risk their names being made public, appear on the register. That large contracts have been obtained by bribery that vast sums of money have changed hands by placing them anonymously to the credit of the wives of those who have the bestowal of the contracts. That in some cases pocket books have been bought, a thousand or more pounds inserted therein, and the packet forgotten in the right quarter. It is left on the officer's table, accidentally, and no questions are asked. Captain Armit, it appears, is prepared to stand by this statement, and there is a very general impression that there will be such an expose as there has seldom been in England. It is no secret that one officer was known for years to lose more money than all his pay came to, and yet had no private fortune."

The "pocket-book" incident is particularly striking. No mukhtear, however ingenious and however abandoned, has ever been able to hit any thing like it in Bengal. The only device approaching it is that of a voter in England putting his hand in a slit in a partition wall and finding on pulling it out a guinea in it.

WE HAVE received for publication the following copy of a Bill, which it is proposed to introduce in the Bengal Legislative Council in November next, to amend Act IV (B. C.) of 1876 with the view of checking more effectively the adulteration of articles of food within the limits of the Town of Calcutta.

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to amend Bengal Act IV of 1876: It is enacted as follows:—

Commencement of Act. 1. This Act shall come into force from the date on which it may be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* with the assent of the Governor-General.

New section for section 292. 2. For section 292 of Bengal Act IV of 1876 the following shall be substituted:—

"No person shall sell to the prejudice of the purchaser any article of food which is not of the nature, substance or quality of the article demanded by such purchaser under a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees: Provided that an offence shall not be deemed to be committed under this section in the following cases, that is to say—

Prohibition of the sale of articles of food not of the proper nature, substance or quality.

(1) Where any matter or ingredient not injurious to health has been added to the food, because the same is required for the production or preparation thereof as an article of commerce, in a state fit for carriage or consumption, and not fraudulently to increase the bulk, weight or measure of the food, or conceal the inferior quality thereof;

(2) Where the food is unavoidably mixed with some extraneous matter in the process of collection or preparation."

The term "food" shall include every article used for food or drink by man other than drugs or water.

In any prosecution under this section it shall be no defence to allege that the purchaser, having bought only for analysis, was not prejudiced by the sale.

New sections to follow section 392. 3. After section 292 the following sections shall be inserted:—

No proceedings to be had under section 292 without leave of the Commissioners. "292A. No proceedings shall be instituted under the last preceding section except with the permission of the Commissioners granted under the advice of the Health Officer for the time being."

Power of Commissioner to enter and inspect markets, shops, &c., and to seize unwholesome articles exposed for sale. "292B. The Commissioners, or any person authorized by them in that behalf, may, at all reasonable times, enter into and inspect any market, building, shop, stall or place used for the sale or storage of articles intended for food, and may examine any such articles which may be therein, and if, upon examination, such articles, or any of them, appear to be unfit for food, may seize the same."

Power to destroy unwholesome articles. "292C. Upon the seizure of any article of food under the last preceding section, the same may, if the owner or the person in whose possession the same is found consents, be forthwith destroyed or so disposed of as to prevent it being used as food, but if the owner or the person in whose possession the same is found do not consent, then, if it appear to a Magistrate upon sufficient evidence that the same is unfit for food, he shall order the same to be destroyed or so disposed of as to prevent it being used as food, and may impose a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees upon the owner or person in whose possession the same was found, such person not being merely a carrier or bailee thereof."

Person refusing to sell any article to Commissioners liable to penalty. "292D. If the Commissioners or any person authorized by them in that behalf shall apply to purchase any article of food exposed to sale, and shall tender the price for a quantity not more than shall be reasonably requisite for the purpose of analysis and the person exposing the same for sale shall refuse to sell the same, such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Allen G. Chattaway, Esq. District Medical Officer Leominster, testifies, as follows, to the unparalleled efficacy of this celebrated Oil in the treatment of Consumption:—"Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil. Nearly four years since, two cases of confirmed Consumption were placed under my care. In both, the lungs were a mass of tubercular deposit and every possible sound to be heard in Phthisis was present. The sole remedy employed was Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil; and now the patients are strong and fat; the diseased (abnormal) sounds nearly inaudible; and in the one case (male), hunting, fishing, and shooting are freely indulged in, the patient expressing himself quite capable of undergoing as much fatigue as any of his fellow sportsmen." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

BEVERAGES FOR WARM COUNTRIES.

In warm countries it is of supreme importance to use a health-giving beverage, with which, in all cases and at trifling cost, the thirst can be quenched without risk of deranging the stomach and especially the intestines.

Of all hygienic products, the one uniting the most powerful and recognised beneficial properties is undoubtedly Tar.

The use of tar-water was first favoured in England after a remarkable account eulogising its virtues, written by BERKELEY, BISHOP OF CLOYNE, who being on board a vessel, amongst the crew of which Typhus was making terrible ravages, noticed that those sailors who drank tar-water were left untouched by this disease.

Thanks to the ingenious preparation of universal fame GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION, tar-water has, for some years now, regained its old renown.

A tablespoonful of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION poured into a tumbler of water produces a pleasant and eminently healthful drink ready for immediate use.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is also the most efficacious remedy for bronchial affections, colds, catarrh, phthisis, as well as for bladder diseases.

To all who have tried it, this truly wonderful beverage has afforded complete and comforting relief.

Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta Messrs Bathgate and Co., R. Scott Thomson and Co.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*September 2, 1886.*

NOTE.—Read O D M and D C for Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector; J M and D C for Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector; D M and D C for Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector; M and C Magistrate and Collector; S D C for Sub-Deputy Collector.

General.—24th Aug—Mr W Grindlay. C S. has been granted by the Right Hon the Secy of State for India an extension of furlough on sick certificate for six months.

27th Aug—Mr A L Mr Gavin, O D M and D C, Monghyr is transfd to the Sudder station of Julpigoree.

Mr H H Heard, O D M and D C, Julpigoree, on leave, is transfd to the Sudder station of Monghyr.

Mr H H Brech, O D M and D C, leave to 31st Aug in extension.

31st Aug—Mr K G Gupta, J M and D C, Furreedpore, to act as M and C of. Dinagepore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr H S Beadon.

Mr F J Marsden, Chief-Presdy Magte, Calcutta, leave for one year.

Mr. G Leith, Offg Asst Secy to the Govt of Bengal, to act temply as Chief Presdy Magte, Calcutta, and Judge of the Court for the trial of Pilots.

Advertisements.

IN THE PRESS.

LIFE OF THE HON'BLE RAI KRISTO DAS PAL BAHADOOR, C. I. E,

To be complete within a short time. The book will contain nearly 302 pages octavo. Price to subscribers strictly in advance Rs. 1-8. To non-subscribers Rs. 2, including postage. Apply within a month, to Babu Ram Gopal Sanyal, Bengalee Press, Newgy Pooker East Lane, Taltolah, Calcutta. 450

S. K. DAS'S

(L. E. Jnankura)

PODDARI & JEWELLERY SHOP.

Rampoor Boalia, Rajshaye.

All kinds of gold and silver ornaments such as Diamond rings from Rs. 125—40, Pokhraj rings (almost resembling the lustre of Diamond) 20-16, Diamond cut double gold necklaces 200-35, Diamond cut gold Armlet 200-35, Earrings 80-45, Kan 300-150, Seal Rings 16-10, Silver Ganga Jamoona Anklet 60-30, &c., and silver plates and pearl necklaces, are always kept ready for sale.

2. The solder used in any ornament does, in no case, lower the value of the gold of the ornament, when melted, more than one rupee per tollah.

3. All ornaments purchased at the shop, are received back on deduction of one rupee per tollah for gold and one anna per tollah for silver ornaments; the price refunded being regulated by the market price of gold and silver at the time.

4. Necklaces and armlets with diamond cuts which are generally made with gold that lowers the value of the gold 4 to 5 Rs. per tollah, when melted, are, to special order, made without using any solder of lower valhe.

5. Mofusil orders with earnest money are instantly supplied per value payable post.

CERTIFICATES.

শিক্ষিত ব্যক্তি ব্যবসায়ে প্রবৃত্ত হওয়া দেশের প্রকৃত উন্নতির লক্ষণ।

আমি শ্রীকৃষ্ণ বাবুর নিকট যে সমুদয় আভরণ লইয়াছি, তাহাতে কোন কৃত্রিমতা দেখিতে পাই নাই।

কাকিনীয়া রাজধানী। শ্রীগোবিন্দ মোহন রায়।

"আপনার দোকানে প্রস্তুত গহনা গুলি অতি সুন্দর গঠণ হইয়াছিল, এবং যতদূর জানিতে পারিয়াছি, তাহাতে বুঝাছি যে, তাহা অকৃত্রিম এবং সুলভ।"

Bipinvihari Gupta, M. A. Professor Presidency College.

"Since some years I have been dealing with Baboo Sree Krissen Das as a customer and all the ornaments, both gold and silver, he suppiled to me, and made to my order, during the period, were of good quality and of chosen pattern. Everything was very neatly done and promptly delivered. I confidently recommend him to public patronage.

446 Chunder Nath Chowdhury, L. M. S., Vice-Chairman, R. B. Municipality."

অতি অপূর্ব্ব উপহার।

আপাতত চারি সপ্তাহের জন্য

লক্ষাধিক টাকা ব্যয়।

বঙ্গবাসীর বিংশতি সহস্র গ্রাহক হইলেও, একা বঙ্গবাসী দ্বারা হিন্দুধর্ম্মের বহুল-প্রচার সম্ভবপর নহে। বঙ্গবাসী সপ্তাহে একবার মাত্র প্রকাশিত হয়। সেই ঈশ্বরাময়জীবন প্রাচীন ঋষিদিগের সমগ্র সার কথা প্রকাশ করিবার উপযুক্ত স্থান, বঙ্গবাসীতে সঙ্কুলান হয় না। শাস্ত্রকথার সম্যক্ চর্চ্চা হয় না।

দৈনিক প্রাত্যহিক সংবাদপত্র; সুবৃহৎ এবং স্বল্পমূল্য। স্বত্বাধিকারীগণ দৈনিকে ধর্ম্মের সম্যক আলোচনার জন্য বদ্ধপরিকর হইয়াছেন। নূতন বন্দোবস্তে, নূতন ভাবে, অভূতপূর্ব্ব শ্রীবৃদ্ধিতে দৈনিক প্রকাশিত হইতে চলিল।

দেশ প্রসিদ্ধ লেখক এবং সুবিখ্যাত উকীল শ্রীযুক্ত ইন্দ্রনাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় দৈনিকের প্রধান সম্পাদক হইলেন।

ইহা ব্যতীত আলিপুর জজ আদালতের উকীল শ্রীযুক্ত দেবেন্দ্রবিজয় বসু, এম, এ, বি, এল, ও শ্রীযুক্ত কৃষ্ণচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় ইহার অপর সম্পাদকদ্বয়।

হিন্দুশাস্ত্রে যাঁহারা পরম পণ্ডিত, এবং যাঁহারা সুলেখক বলিয়া সুবিখ্যাত, তাঁহারা দৈনিকে লিখিতে প্রতিশ্রুত হইয়াছেন।

দৈনিক।

প্রত্যহ প্রাতে প্রকাশিত হয়।

কলিকাতার অগ্রিম বার্ষিক মূল্য

৬, ছয় টাকা।

মফস্বলে ময় ডাকমাসুল অগ্রিম

বার্ষিক মূল্য ৮ টাকা।

অগ্রিমমূল্য ব্যতীত কাহাকেও গ্রাহকশ্রেণী ভুক্তকরা হয় না।

প্রথমত দৈনিক কত সস্তাদরের সংবাদপত্রবুঝুন প্রত্যহ ঘরে বসিয়া দেশের খপর পড়িতে পাইবেন; অথচ মফস্বল হইতে এককালে আট টাকা দিলেই গ্রাহকগণ এক বৎসর নিশ্চিন্ত থাকিবেন। মনে করুন, কলিকাতা হইতে কোন ব্যক্তি মফস্বলস্থ কোন আত্মীয়কে যদি প্রত্যহ পত্র লেখেন, তাহা হইলে প্রতিদিন দুই পয়সার টিকট হিসাবে, মাসে প্রায় এক টাকা খরচ হয়। (কাগজ কালি কলমের ব্যয় ধরিলাম না.) সুতরাং কেবল পত্র লেখায় এক বৎসরে ব্যয় ১২ টাকার কিছুতেই কম নহে। দৈনিক সংবাদ পত্র সুবৃহৎ। ২৪ স্তম্ভ লেখা ধরে। দোকানে খুচরা এরূপ কাগজ কিনিতে গেলে এক পয়সা মূল্যে ঐরূপ আকৃতির সাদা কাগজ ও একখানি মিলিবে না। এই সুবৃহৎ কাগজের মূলমন্ত্রধর্ম্ম প্রচার, ইহা ব্যতীত প্রত্যহ দেশের নূতন নূতন সংবাদ, রাজনৈতিক এবং সামাজিক প্রবন্ধ, কবিতা রহস্য, কৃষিশিল্প এবং বাণিজ্য বিষয়ক প্রবন্ধ, কলিকাতার নানাবিধ জিনিসের বাজার দর, হাইকোর্টের মোকদ্দমা, নজীর এণ্ট্রেন্স, এলে, বি এ, মাইনর ছাত্রবৃত্তি পরীক্ষার ফল, উপন্যাস, বিলাতী তারের খবর, পল্লিগ্রামের অবস্থা, পোষ্টাফিস গ্রামপথ, পুলিস, মিউনিসিপালটি, বিলাতের পত্র প্রভৃতি আবশ্যকীয় কথা যথানিয়মে প্রকাশিত হইবে বিশেষত, মধ্য এসিয়াভূমে ইংরেজ-রুষে আবার যুদ্ধ বাধ বাধ হইয়াছে; রুষ ভারতাক্রমণে প্রস্তুত হইয়াছেন এ বিপদে কে নিশ্চিন্ত থাকিতে পারে?

উপহার।

কিন্তু ইহা ব্যতীত কিরূপ অভাবনীয় উপহার দেখুন। দৈনিকের গ্রাহক শ্রেণীভুক্ত হইলেই এক কালে তৎক্ষণাৎ ২০ কুড়ি টাকার পুস্তক উপহার প্রদত্ত হইবে। পাঠক স্থির চিত্তে পাঠ করুন—

ভারতচন্দ্রের গ্রন্থাবলী;—অন্নদামঙ্গল, বিদ্যাসুন্দর, মানসিংহ, চোর পঞ্চাশৎ, টীকা, জীবনচরিত সম্বলিত, এবং ৫০ খানি ছবির সহিত ১৪০০ শত পৃষ্ঠায় পূর্ণ, উত্তম বাঁধাই, উত্তম কাগজ মূল্য ৪

দশমহাবিদ্যা (সচিত্র);—দশ মহাবিদ্যার ধ্যান ব্যাখ্যা ওদশখানি ছবির সহিত মূল্য ১

শিবায়ণ;—শিব সংকীর্ত্তন এবং শিব মহাত্ম্যবিষয়ক অতি প্রাচীন উৎকৃষ্ট বাঙ্গালা কাব্য গ্রন্থ, মূল্য ২৷৷০

মনসার ভাসান;—সতী সাধ্বী বেহুলার অপূর্ব্ব কীর্ত্তি পরিচায়ক কাব্য মূল্য ... ১৷৷০

বিদ্যাসুন্দর (মহাকবি ভারামপ্রসাদ সেন প্রণীত);—টীকা ও ব্যাখ্যা সমেত... ১

কমলাকান্তপদাবলী;—সাধক শ্রেষ্ঠ কমলাকান্তকৃত কালী মহাত্ম্য বিষয়ক ভক্তিরসপূর্ণ পদাবলী ... ৸০

ভারত উদ্ধার; সুপ্রসিদ্ধ গ্রন্থকার শ্রীযুক্ত ইন্দ্রনাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় প্রণীত ১০

পাঁচুঠাকুর ৩য় খণ্ড; শ্রীযুক্ত ইন্দ্রনাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় প্রণীত অপূর্ব্ব রহস্য ৸০

বিলাতের পত্র ১ম ভাগ; বিলাত প্রত্যাগত পরিচিত গ্রন্থকার শ্রীযুক্ত গিরিশচন্দ্র বসু প্রণীত ১

বিলাতের পত্র ২য়; ঐ ... ৷৵০

ইংরেজ চরিত ১ম ভাগ; ঐ ... ৷৷০

ইংরেজ চরিত ২য়; ঐ ... ১

ইউরোপ ভ্রমণ; ঐ ... ৸০

ভূতত্ত্ব; ঐ ... ৷৷০

বাঙ্গালি চরিত ১ম ভাগ; বর্ত্তমান বঙ্গ সমাজের দর্পণ বিশেষ অতি মধুর কথা ... ৷৷০

বাঙ্গালিচরিত ২য়; ঐ ... ৷৷০

চিনিবাস চরিতামৃত; ভণ্ডদলনের অমোঘ অস্ত্র; অভিনব উপন্যাস ১৵০

কবিতা কলাপ; পদ্যগ্রন্থ ৷৷০

দুর্গোৎসব লহরী ১০

কবিতাষ্টক; ... ১০

সর্ব্বসমেত মূল্য ২০

আইন।

১৮৮৫ সালের ৮ আইন অর্থাৎ নূতন খাজনার আইন, উকীল শ্রীযুক্ত দেবেন্দ্র বিজয় বসু এম, এ, বি, এল প্রণীত, নজীর ও ব্যাখ্যা সমেত প্রায় পাঁচ শত পৃষ্ঠায় পূর্ণ; এরূপ সম্পূর্ণ খাজনার আইন আর নাই মূল্য ৪

১৮৮৫ সালের ৮ আইন অর্থাৎ নূতন খাজনার আইন; প্রসিদ্ধ উকীল শ্রীযুক্ত ইন্দ্রনাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় প্রণীত মূল্য ... ৷৷০

আত্মশাসন আইন; ৷৷০

৫ মোট ২৫

দৈনিকের কি নূতন কি পুরাতন গ্রাহক, যিনি অদ্য হইতে এক বৎসরের অগ্রিম মূল্য নগদ পাঠাইবেন তিনি কুড়ি টাকার একসেট পুস্তক পাইবেন।

যে ব্যক্তি স্বয়ং গ্রাহক থাকিয়া আর পাঁচ জনের টাকা একত্র পাঠাইবেন তিনি উপরোক্ত আইন গ্রন্থ সমেত ২৫ টাকার পুস্তক পাইবেন। বলা বাহুল্য তাঁহার প্রেরিত অন্য পাঁচজন গ্রাহক প্রত্যেক ২০ টাকা করিয়া পুস্তক পাইবেন।

একসেট-পুস্তক পাঠাইতে ডাকমাসুল, প্যাকিং ও রেজিষ্টারি খরচাদি দুই টাকা। যিনি ডাকে পুস্তক লইবেন তাঁহাকে এই খরচ দিতে হইবে। যাঁহারা হাতে পুস্তক লইয়া যাইবেন তাঁহাদের ডাক মাসুল লাগিবে না।

ভারতে এই নূতন অপূর্ব্ব ঘটনা। স্বত্বাধিকারীগণ প্রায় লক্ষাধিক টাকা ব্যয়ে দৈনিকের বিংশতি সহস্র গ্রাহক সংগ্রহ করিতে কৃতসংকল্প হইয়াছেন। সংবাদ পত্র গ্রাহকের পক্ষে এমন শুভদিন আর আসিবে না।

আমার নামে সকলে টাকা পাঠাইবেন।

শ্রীকৃষ্ণচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।

কলিকাতা ৩৪ ১ কলুটোলা বঙ্গবাসী-আফিস।

সুপ্রসিদ্ধ সাপ্তাহিক সংবাদ পত্র

সুরভি ও পতাকার

পঞ্চম বাৎসরিক উৎসব উপলক্ষে

উপহার.

পাকা চারি টাকা মূল্যের অপূর্ব্ব গ্রন্থ—

১। আনন্দ মঠ—লেখকশ্রেষ্ঠ শ্রীযুক্ত বঙ্কিমচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় প্রণীত সুপ্রসিদ্ধ রাজনৈতিক উপন্যাস। মূল্য ১৷৷০ দেড় টাকা।

২। (কল্কিপুরাণ—সটীক বাঙ্গালা) সুপ্রসিদ্ধ পণ্ডিত শ্রীযুক্ত নবীনচন্দ্র বিদ্যারত্ন কর্ত্তৃক সম্পাদিত; কলিকালের প্রত্যেক হিন্দুর অবশ্য পাঠ্য। মূল্য ১৷৷০।

৩। বাল্মীকির জয়—লব্ধ প্রতিষ্ঠ শ্রীযুক্ত হরপ্রসাদশাস্ত্রী, এম্, এ, প্রণীত মূল্য ৷৷০ আনা।

৪। প্রেমহার—সুপরিচিত শ্রীযুক্ত ক্ষীরোদচন্দ্র রায় চৌধুরি, এম্, ... কর্ত্তৃক সঙ্কলিত। বঙ্গের প্রাচীন হইতে আধুনিক কবিগণের সর্ব্বোৎকৃষ্ট প্রেম কবিতার সংগ্রহ। মূল্য ৷৷০ আট আনা।

"সুরভি ও পতাকার" বার্ষিক মূল্য ডাকমাশুল সমেত ৩৸০ সহরে ৩। পুস্তক পাঠাইতে খরচ ।০ আনা। এই চারি টাকায় সহরে ৩।০ এক বৎসর কাগজ ও উক্ত পুস্তক চতুষ্টয় পাওয়া যাইবে। সুতরাং চারি টাকায় আট টাকা লাভ।

অনেকের একবারে ৪ টাকা দিতে কষ্ট বোধ হইবে। এজন্য অদ্য হইতে কার্ত্তিক মাসের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত সময় মধ্যে যিনি এক টাকাও প্রেরণ করিবেন, তাঁহার নাম রেজেষ্ট্রীভুক্ত করিয়া নববর্ষ হইতে কাগজ পাঠান যাইবে। বাকি তিন টাকা দুই তিন বারে অগ্রহায়ণ মাসের সংক্রান্তি মধ্যে দিলেও চলিবে অথবা ভ্যালুপেয়েবেলে ও পুস্তক পাঠান যাইবে কার্ত্তিক মাসের শেষ হইলে উপহারের জন্য নূতন নাম রেজেষ্ট্রী হইবেন। কার্ত্তিক মাসের পূর্ব্ব হইতে অগ্রহায়ণের সংক্রান্তি পর্য্যন্ত উপহার চলিবে।

যাঁহারা পূজার পূর্ব্বে একেবারে ৪ চারি টাকাই সহরে ৩।০ প্রেরণ করিবেন, তাঁহারা উল্লিখিত ৪ খানি পুস্তক ব্যতীত কবিবর মাইকেল মধুসূদন দত্ত বিরচিত "ব্রজাঙ্গনা কাব্য" অতিরিক্ত উপহার পাইবেন।

টাকা কড়ি নিম্নলিখিত ঠিকানায় পাঠাইতে হইবে—

সুরভি ও পতাকা কার্য্যালয়,
৩৩ নং বেচু চাটুর্য্যের ষ্ট্রীট, ঝামাপুকুর কলিকাতা।

জি, সি, বসু এণ্ড কোং, কার্য্যাধ্যক্ষ।

☞ অন্যান্য বিবরণ সুরভিও পতাকায় দ্রষ্টব্য। 444

মডেল ভগিনী

(নূতন অপূর্ব্ব উপন্যাস)

মূল্য ১ একটাকা মাত্র।

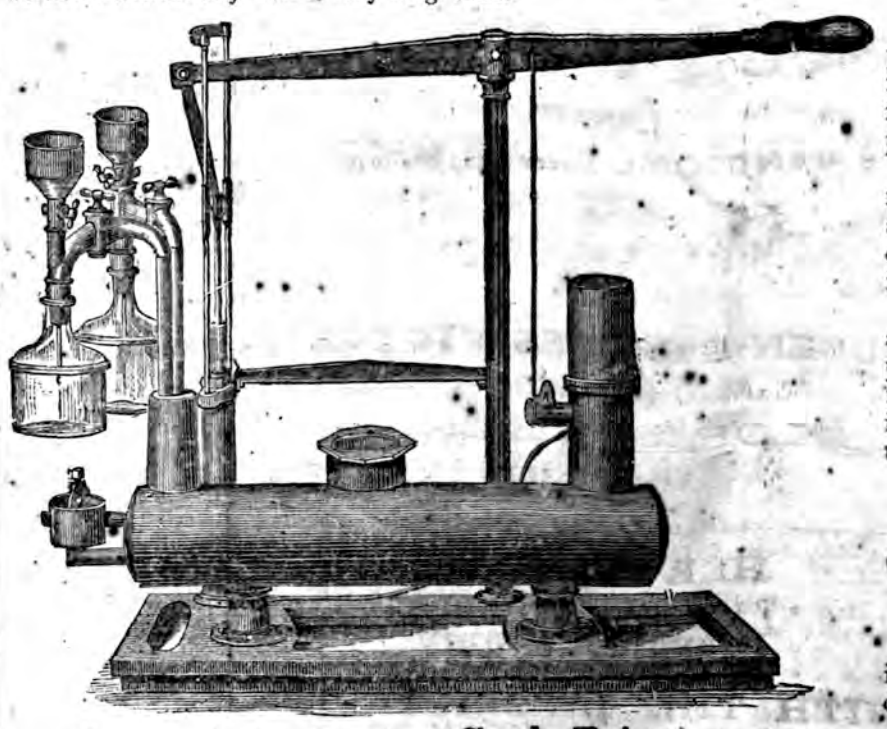
স্ত্রী, পুরুষ, বালক, বালিকা, যুবক, যুবতী—সকলেই এ গ্রন্থে সৎ উপদেশ এবং সৎ আমোদ পাইবেন। সংসারের সারতত্ত্ব জানিতে পারিবেন। যাঁহারা রমণীর মায়াজাল ভেদ করিতে চাহেন, তাঁহারা এ গ্রন্থ পাঠ করুন। এ উপন্যাসে অষ্ট রঙ্গ আছে, ২৩শে শ্রাবণের বঙ্গবাসীতে শ্রীযুক্ত ইন্দ্রনাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় যেরূপ মত প্রকাশ করিয়াছেন; তাহা এই স্থলে উদ্ধৃত হইল;—'সে রস-রঙ্গভরারচনা-কৌশল, সে চারুচিত্রের ছটা, সে বর্ণসমাবেশের ঘটা, সমালোচকের কলমে আইসে না। মূল না দেখিলে, তাহার আস্বাদন বুঝা যায়না। লিপিচাতুর্য্যে 'মডেল ভগিনী'র গ্রন্থকার অপেক্ষা শ্রেষ্ঠ লেখক বাঙ্গালায় এখন নাই'। কলিকাতা, ৬৩ নং কলেজষ্ট্রীটে এবং ২০১ নং কর্ণওয়ালিসষ্ট্রীটে প্রাপ্তব্য। 430

DOMESTIC ICE MACHINES

For the production of pure solid tasteless ice;—2 lbs in 2o minutes

THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand the for production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.



An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to each purchaser.

A. & Co. have just received a large consignment of all kinds of these machines. An inspection is invited.

N. B. The public are warned against the purchase of counterfeits, the production of irresponsible manufacturers.

AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES

For block Ice in Cylinders.

4lb size...Cash 250
2lb „ ... „ 175

N. B. Each Machine is tested before it is delivered.

Cash Prices.

For an improved single action or one decanter Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case ... ... Cash Rs. 190
For an improved double action or two decanters Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case ... ... Cash Rs. 275
For an improved double cylinder Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case ... ... Cash Rs. 375
Sulphuric Acid in stone jars containing about 40lb packed in case... ... Cash Rs. 10-4
Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather, Washers, Patent Wine Coolers, Rubber Bands. Bottle Elevators &c. can be supplied on application.
Ice Boxes for preserving Ice &c. ... ... Cash Rs. 22

404 ARLINGTON & CO.,
3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES.

CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis, irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsule, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin diseases.

The Capsule are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar and two or three of them taken before meals possess the same medical properties as one Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature, printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.
Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., R. Scott Thomson and Co. 427

EXPECTED IN OCTOBER.

All contain English, Bengalee, Fuslee, Mohammedan, Samvat, and Burmese Dates, and specially compiled Indian Information of value for Bankers, Merchants, Planters, and others. Greatly Improved and Enlarged.

All Traill's Diaries are Copyright.
The prices, styles, and bindings are same as Letts's.
Also TRAILL'S POCKET DIARY.

TRAILL'S INDIAN DIARIES

D. M. TRAILL, Stationer, Calcutta.

TRAILL'S VERNACULAR DIARY,

In English, Bengally, Urdu, and Hindi characters, Showing synonymous dates in the various Calendars. Intended for those who do not read and write English.

Foolscap, Plain, 12 annas; Interleaved, Re. 1.

"YULE TIDE." 12 annas, Post free, Re. 1 prepaid.

443

IN THEIR NEW HALL.

MULLICK NEPHEW & CO.,

Tailors, Cloth Merchants, Dress Suppliers, Importers of English Shoes &c. &c &c. JORASANKO, Calcutta, have the pleasure to invite their patrons in the above NEW HALL to inspect large assortments of *Silks and Sateens* of endless Varieties FOR ADULT'S, BOY'S, INFANT'S, & GIRL'S POOJA DRESSES.

☞ Have also the pleasure to state that they have secured the services of an experienced SHE TAILOR who will attend upon Ladies' respective houses when ordering for female dresses &c &c. Gentlemen in the mofussil apply for Price List. 442

STRYCHNIDINE!

Guaranteed to cure Nervous and General Debility, Anœmia, Chronic Indigestion, Loss of Energy, Nervous Prostration from overwork, Premature Decline, Lassitude &c., per bottle Rs. 4; packing, As. 4; per dozen Rs. 42.

W. Rooder & Co., Surgeons, Simla, Calcutta. 449

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY
THE
QUEEN EMPRESS'
JUBILEE!!

Fiftieth Year of Her Majesty's Great and Glorious Reign.

COOKE & KELVEY
Have the honor to introduce to the Loyal Indian Public
A HANDSOME SILVER MEDAL,
WHICH HAS BEEN STRUCK IN COMMEMORATION OF
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY
THE
QUEEN-EMPRESS VICTORIA,
HAVING ENTERED THE FIFTIETH YEAR OF HER
GLORIOUS REIGN.
THE MEDAL
Bears on the obverse a beautifully engraved and striking likeness of
HER MAJESTY,
EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE OF ART, AND ON THE REVERSE AN
IMPERIAL CROWN
WITH THE INSCRIPTION—
"In commemoration of the Fiftieth Year of the reign of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria."
"Ascended the throne, June 20, 1837."
THESE MEDALS
CAN BE PROCURED FROM
COOKE & KELVEY
At the rates quoted below, and from the well-known loyal character of the
INDIAN PEOPLE
AND THEIR
DEVOTION
TO THE
AUGUST PERSON
OF
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY,
It is anticipated that a large demand will arise from persons wishing to preserve in this convenient manner, a memento of her
Majesty's Jubilee Year.

In Silver, large size 1¾ inches in diameter fitted in Case	Rs.	16	0	0
Ditto small size 1½ inches in diameter fitted in Case	„	12	0	0

COOKE & KELVEY
WILL PRESENT A JUBILEE MEDAL IN BEAUTIFUL WHITE METAL TO ALL PURCHASERS AT THEIR ESTABLISHMENT WHO MAY DESIRE TO HAVE ONE.
Calcutta, June 1886.

405

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper,*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in *Air-tight Tins, at* 1s 6d, 3s, 5s. 6d.,
Sole Proprietors.
H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.
AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

406

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 2 P M, of the 10th September 1886, for the supply of Stores to the Corporation during the quarter ending 31st December next.

2. Forms of tender, conditions of contract, and list of stores to be supplied can be had on application.

UDOY NARAIN SINGHEE.
Superintendent, Stores.
August 28, 1886.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Thursday the 9th of September, 1886, at 3 P. M.

Business to be brought forward.

1. To fill up Vacancies in the Town Council and other Committees.
2. To confirm the Proceedings of the Water-Supply Extension Committee at Meetings held on the 10th and 31st August.
3. To confirm the Proceedings of the Bustee and Tank at Meetings held on the 26th July and 26th August.
4. To confirm the Proceedings of the Town Council at Meetings held on the 26th June, 2nd, 9th, 16th, 24th, and 30th August.
5. Vital Statistics for the months of June and July.

ROBERT TURNBULL
Secretary to the Corporation.
30th August 1896. 448

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following.
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.
738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

'THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms. Reports, and full of Particulars on the application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta,
4/1 Camac Street.

407

HAROLD AND CO.;

3, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

HARMONIUMS.

CASH PRICES.

3 Octaves, solid wood with Expression Knee-swell	Rs	75
4 „ „ „ „	„	90
Either of the above can be had folding, fitted in a travelling case, at a cost of Rs 10 extra.		
5 Octaves, in solid oak case	Rs	120
5 „ „ „ „ „ with expression stop	„	135
5 „ in American Walnut	„	150
5 „ in solid polished oak...	„	160
5 „ 3 stops, in solid polished oak	„	200
5 „ 8 „ „ „ „	„	250
5 „ 13 „ „ „ „	„	450
5 „ 14 „ „ „ „	„	500
HAROLD & Co.'s Folding Organista or Travelling Harmonium, 3½ octaves in case	„	150

"HARMONI FLUTES"

OR

"BOX-HARMONIUMS."

CASH PRICES.

3 Octaves, 1 stop, in box...	„	40
3 „ 1 „ „ „ (superior).....	„	50
3 „ 3 stops „ „	„	75
3½ „ 1 stop „ „	„	90
3½ „ 3 stops „ „	„	95
Self-Instruction Book for the above...	„	3

HAROLD FLUTES.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR PLAYING BENGALI OR HINDUSTANI AIRS.

CASH PRICES.

3 Octaves, 4 stops, in box	„	125
3½ „ 4 „ „ „	„	150

CLARIONETS.

Clarionets in B flat, of cocoa wood, 13 German Silver Keys, in velvet-lined wooden box, with lock and key. ... ... Cash Price Rs. 35.

Clarionets, in B flat, E flat, or C, of cocoa-wood, with German silver tips, keys, and rings, very highly finished, in mahogany velvet-lined box, with lock and key. Cash Price Rs. 88.

HAROLD & CO., 3, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA. 411

LEWIS STEWART & CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,

Crystal Wall Lights,

Crystal Hall Lamps,

Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES, CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER

FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.

404a

THE POSITIVE

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co., "Ld."

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA.

104, *Clive Street, Calcutta.*

Capital and other Funds £383,734 *on the 31st December* 1885.

Guarantee Fund.

The amount to credit of this Fund is £50,000, and may be drawn upon by the Indian Board in the event of the Local Indian Life Funds being insufficient to meet claims.

Trustees of the Indian Life Funds.

THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEES OF BENGAL, MADRAS, AND BOMBAY,

In whose names eighty per cent. of the Gross Premiums received, and all interest thereon is invested in Government Securities to meet claims.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES. LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID UP POLICIES GRANTED ON PAYMENT OF EACH PREMIUM.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

A. B. ANTRAM,
Manager in India
104, Clive Street, Calcutta.

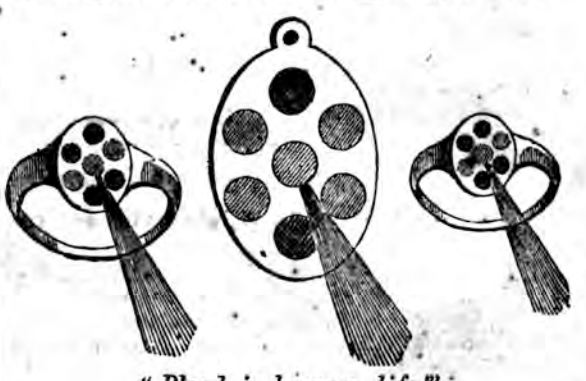
Risks on the Lives of Native Gentlemen taken at favorable rates which have been approved by eminent Actuaries. 434

RESTORE YOUR HEALTH! PROLONG YOUR LIFE!!

BY USING

"THE GENUINE"

ELECTRIC CURATIVE LOCKET AND RING.



"Blood is human life!"

The mild current of Electricity purifies and enriches the Blood and influences its proper circulation through the human frame. The most astounding cures are daily being effected by it in cases of—

Diarrhœa.	General Debility.
Dysentery.	Nervousness of the hands.
Billious and Liver complaints.	Swinging of the head.
Malarious and Intermittent fevers.	Loss of memory.
Heart palpitation.	Premature decline.
Acid Dispepsia & Indigestion.	Depression of spirits.
Colic pains.	Epileptic and fainting fits.
Rheumatism.	Restlessness and sleeplessness.
Gouts.	Female complaints and irregularities.
Sciatica.	Hypochandria and Hysteria.
Neuralgia.	Spermatorrœa.
Paralysis.	Atrophical consumption.
Impotency and Seminal weaknesses.	Impoverished & Impure blood.
	Anæmia and bloodlessness.

And all diseases originating from a deficiency of nervous force and an impure state of the blood.

It may also be mentioned that persons enjoying health are by its use protected from being affected with all the contagious diseases such as Cholera, Small-pox, Itches, Syphilis &c.

Electric Charms Locket ...	Rs.	1 8 0
Electric Curative Ring ...	„	2 0 0

Ring, Order with size round finger,

A. LAW & Co.,

433 *180, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.*

W. NEWMAN & CO., LIMITED.

4, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

	Rs	As.
THE FALL IN SILVER—The question discussed and a fit remedy proposed. By a Banker ...	1	0
A COMMON-SENSE VIEW OF SILVER QUESTION.—By H. Bull ...	1	0
DISCARDED SILVER—A plan for its use as money. By Charlmont David	1	4
A HANDBOOK ON GOLD AND SILVER.—By an Indian Official ...	3	0
THE SILVER QUESTION REVIEWED.—By an Indian official ...	1	0
INDIA FOR SALE—Kashmir Sold. By W. Sedgewick, Major R. E. ...	0	12
HOUSEHOLD HINDUSTANI—A manual for NewComers specially adapted for Ladies' use. By M. C. Reynolds	0	8
THE HINDUSTANI MANUAL; or The Stranger's Indian Interpreter, consisting of a Concise Grammar, easy, useful sentences, and a vocabulary of about 5,000 words. By J. F. Baness	2	0
RULES AND TABLES FOR PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS.—Being a collection of useful Information for practical men for 5' 6" and Metre Gauge Railways. By T. W. Jones, with 26 explanatory diagrams	6	0
A NEW USEFUL DOMESTIC ACCOUNT BOOK.—Newman's Household Accounts containing handy Information Tables, Ordinary Cash Book, Bazar Account Book, Liquor Account form, and Dhobie's Account	3	0
THE ARTISAN'S METALLURGICAL HANDBOOK AND WORKSHOP COMPANION.—By D. P. J. Reierson ...	2	0
THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEMAN'S COMPANION AND HAND-BOOK; or What to do in all cases of failures, breakdowns, and accidents to Engines and Trains. By D. P. J. Reierson	2	0
HANDBOOK TO CALCUTTA.—With Plan of the City. Paper cover. Rs. 2-8, cloth	3	0
THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—To all the Principal Stations of Northern India In paper cover, Rs. 2-0; in cloth, with coloured map	3	0
DARJEELING.—The Sanitarium of Bengal, and its surroundings. By Dr. R. D. O'Brien With a map of the district	2	0
A GUIDE BOOK FOR VISITORS TO KASHMIR.—By John Collett. With a large scale route map	4	0
NEWMAN'S RAILWAY MAP OF INDIA.—Size 24 by 22 inches. Coloured and mounted in book form, Rs. 3; or mounted on rollers and varnished. ...	4	0
NEWMAN'S MAP OF CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS.—Size 27 by 20 inches. In sheet form, Rs. 2; mounted on linen and folded in book form, Rs. 3-8; on rollers and varnished	4	0
RAJA RASALU.—The Adventures of the Punjab Hero, Raja Rasalu, and other Folk Tales of the Punjab. Collected and compiled from original sources by the Rev. Charles Swynnerton. Cloth, bevelled boards	4	0
HOME LIFE IN BENGAL.—A description of the Life in Hindoo Homes at the present day. By Bulloram Mullick, B.A. ...	1	0
REALITIES OF INDIAN LIFE.—Or, Stories collated from the Criminal Reports of India, to illustrate the Life, Manners, and Customs of its Inhabitants. By Shoshee Chunder Dutt	2	8
THE PRACTICAL GUIDE TO VALVE SETTING.—Containing practical information and instruction Setting Vale of all classes and kinds of Engines, &c. ...	1	0
THE COMPLICATION OF CATERACT OPERATIONS, and their treatment. By Geoffrey C. Hall	2	0
A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE CASTE SYSTEM IN INDIA.—By Pramathanath Bose	0	12
HENRY DEROZIO.—The Eurasian Poet, Teacher, and Journalist. With appendices on the Eurasian Movement of 1830-35. By Thomas Edwards	3	0
VETERINARY AIDE MEMOIRE AND RECEIPT BOOK.—For the use of non-professional Horse Owners in India. By Brigadier-General W. H. Ryves, late of the 8th Bengal Cavalry. Seventh edition. Demy 8vo, cloth	6	0
A HAND BOOK OF BEE-KEEPING FOR INDIA.—By J. C. Douglas	1	4
THE INDIAN AMATEUR ROSE GARDENER.—Practical Hints on the Cultivation of Roses in the Plains and Hill Stations of India, with hints and Rose Exhibitions. Illustrated.	4	0
THE INDIAN AMATEUR GARDENER.—Practical Hints on the Cultivation of Garden Flowers and Imported Vegetable Seeds. By Landolicus. Illustrated ...	5	0
THE NEW IMPROVED LAWN-TENNIS SCORING BOOK.—Containing 30 Score Sheets	1	0
THE BENGAL TENANCY ACT.—Act VIII of 1885. With notes. By Dwarka Nath Chuckerbutty	3	0
Ditto. Ditto. In cloth covers ...	3	8
A HANDBOOK OF USEFUL NOTES AND SIMPLE FORMULÆ ON ENGINEERING.—Arranged by Joseph Connelly	1	8
PAPER MAKING IN INDIA.—Being Notes on a visit to the Lucknow Paper Mill. By Patrick Doyle, C.E.	0	10
TIN-MINING IN LARUT.—By Patrick Doyle, C.E., F.M.S., F.S.S. With Maps, Plate, and Notes	2	8
NOTES ON PUNKAHS.—By H. Bull ...	0	12
SENSATIONAL ARITHMETIC.—Shewing how we work out mentally multiplication sums of a size, Square Roots, Cube Roots, up to Eighteen Figures, Factors of Numbers, &c. By H. Bull	1	0
HINTS TO CALCULATORS.—Including a Solution of the Mystery of the Number Nine and new methods of proving sums. By H. Bull. New and revised edition ...	1	0
NEWMAN'S EXCHANGE CARD—Showing at a glance the Exchange Value of £1, £10, 1s., and 1d. at rates from 1s. 4d. to 2s. per rupee, increasing by 1/16th, and the sterling value of 100 Rupees at each rate. On a six page card, 5 by 3½ inches, in cloth case	1	0
NOTES ON TENNYSON'S "Enoch Arden" and Macaulay's Lays of "Horatius" and "Regellus." By Cecil M. Barrow, M.A. ...	1	0
NOTES ON GRANT'S ZENOPHON.—By Geo. Maddox, B.A. Second Edition, with Appendices and Index	1	0
THE "INDIA COUNCIL."—Written for the Cobden Club. By William Birkmire ...	8	0

W. NEWMAN & CO.,
414 4, *Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.*

JUST PUBLISHED

THE COURT FEES ACT

(ACT VII OF 1870).

With copious notes of decided cases upto April 1886,—Rules, Circular Orders, Notifications &c., of the High Courts, the Government of India, and the Local Governments, and a full Index. By Jivankrishna Ghose, Pleader District Court, Alipur.

To be had from Messrs B. Bannerjee & Co., Booksellers, 25 Cornwallis Street, at the Bar Library, Alipur, and from the Editor Jaliaparah, Bhowanipur.

Cloth bound and neatly got up.

441 Price Rs. 1-8. Postage As. 4.

PIKEPARAH NURSERY.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

JUST arrived per S. S. *Lord Gough* and *Brindisi*.

40 sorts of fresh American Vegetable Seeds together with many new and superior Cabbages, many Cauli flowers, Knol, Kole Beet. Radish Turnip, Beans, Peas, Lettuce, &c., &c., in tin, packed in America with portraits and brief instructions on each paper of seed at Rs. 6 per packet.

30 sorts of the above seeds in pakets made up here with all best seed at Rs. 4 per packet.

20 sorts of all double and mostly new flower seeds packed in America with portrait, and brief instructions upon each paper of seed at Rs. 4 a packet.

15 sorts of do., do. made up here with all the best and chosen flower seeds at Rs. 3 a packet. Patna large cauliflower seed at Re. 1 per tola. Patna large & late cauliflower at Re. 1-8 per tola. Best American cauliflower at Re. 1-8 per tola.

25 sorts of fresh rainy season country vegetable seeds with several kinds of brinjal, sims, laoos, sweet danta, &c., &c., Re. 1-8 per packet.

10 sorts of purely rain flower seeds with Benares Double Zinnia Balsam, &c. &c. at Re. 1 a packet.

Jara Brinjal seed largest of its kind at Re. 1 per tola.

20 sorts of Native Fruit seeds, fresh, all new collections, at Re. 1 a packet.

20 sorts of everlasting English ornamental shrub, undershrub, creepers, &c., seeds just received from London at Rs. 2 a packet.

Jara Radish, very large, never seen. at As. 8 per tola.

For plants and new seeds, price lists send half anna postage stamps. Any one requiring a good book on our Agri, Horti. and Floriculture with the help of which to grow seeds and plants without a least difficulty should lose no time to send Rs. 5 for the comprehensive and complete volume just reduced from Rs. 8, containing nearly 1300 pages, mostly illustrated and well-bound. This Vol. will answer for all the phases of gardening necessary for a lover of gardens.

Benaras Langra and Durbhunga mangoes can be supplied in any number required also all the other plants.

PIKEPARA NURSELY, CALCUTTA; *April* 1886. } NETTO G. CHATTERJEA. 412

WEST END WATCH COMPANY.

MACHINE-MADE WATCHES which can be repaired by us in India as in the Factory and at a trifling cost by replacing damaged, broken, defective or worn out parts by new ones; therefore, last a life-time. The cheapest Watches sold in this country since we sell direct to the public and supply a single Watch at Trade price.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1 Our Special Compaign Watch for India	16 8	and 18 8
2 In Hunting case, almost unbreakable watch	18 8	„ 20 8
3 An heavy sterling silver cased Watch	28 8	„ 30 8
4 Railway Guard Watch, the strongest of all Watches	18 8	„ 20 8

Send for Price List, posted free.

Repairs of Watches at lowest remunerative charges.

G. A. CHARPIE & Co.,
25, Swallow Lane, Calcutta. 417

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES.

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad. Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures, Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods, and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE.
420 Secretary and Treasurer.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE.

Vice-President :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.

THE *Bonus* for the five years ending 31st December, 1885, is (for each annual premium paid during the period) at the rate of £1-9s. per centum per annum, *calculated* on the total sum assumed, and previously declared and unsurrendered Bonuses, being equal to a Bonus of £7-5s. per cent. for the quinquennium.

All kinds of assurances effected.
Chief Office for India. 1, Hasting's Street, CALCUTTA.

CHARLES J. G. PATERSON,
Local Life Manager.

419

THE

STANDARD.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £6,450,000
ANNUAL REVENUE £880,000
BONUS DISTRIBUTED TO ASSURERS £3,500,000

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Governor—His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K. T.

NATIVE GENTLEMEN will find this Institution of great service, useful for *Investment Family Provision, Self-Endowment for old age, and Protection to Partners or Creditors.*

Security.—Security is the first point to be considered by Assurers, and no Life Office can surpass the *STANDARD* in this respect.

The Rates of Premium—will be found moderate, and the conditions of a Standard Life Policy are most liberal in every way.

Copies of the last Report, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and all information regarding the Company's Retirement Scheme (which requires no medical examination, and the subscription for which when commenced at young ages, is very small), the Endowment Scheme, &c., &c., may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents in India.

CALCUTTA BRANCH : GEO. L. KEMP,
27 Dalhousie Square. *Secretary.*

413

A pamphlet entitled "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases"—by S. S. Lawrence to be had from Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ophthalmic Opticians—Opticians of the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India, Old Bond Street, London, Rampart Row, Bombay, 3-4 Hare Street, Calcutta. 410

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS.
IMPROVED MACHINE-MADE
GALVANIZED WIRE NETTING
SUITABLE FOR AVIARIES, CAGES, PIGEONS AND FOWL HOUSES
ALSO FOR TRAINING PLANTS CREEPERS &C.,
REGISTERED GARDEN ARCHES
ORNAMENTAL WIRE, FLOWER STANDS
SUSPENDING WIRE FLOWER BASKETS,
GARDEN SEATS AND CHAIRS
GARDEN ENGINES, SYRINGES, ROLLERS
FOUNTAIN JETS AND HYDRONETTES
ORNAMENTAL BRONZED FOUNTAINS
LAWN MOWING MACHINES
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GARDEN TOOLS.
T. E. THOMSON & CO.

421

F. & C. OSLER

Calcutta,

GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Gold Medal. { LONDON EXHIBITIONS...1851-1862. PARIS EXHIBITION..... 1878. CALCUTTA EXHIITION...1883-84. } **For Glass**

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYBAL AND COLORED GLASS
CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, AND WALL LIGHTS.
MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF
KEROSINE AND VEGETABLE OIL LAMPS.
MANUFACTURERS OF CUT AND PLAIN CRYSTAL

Table Glassware.
MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLOURED GLASS, TABLES, WHATNOTS, CHAIRS, COUCHES AND OTHER
Glass Furniture.
IMPORTERS OF VENETIAN, BOHEMIAN, FRENCH AND BRITISH DECORATIVE AND ORNAMENTAL GLASSWARE
Manufacturers of Crystal Glass Fountains and Fish Bowls
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS ELEGANT AND ARTISTIC
Venetian Mirrors.
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL
Art Pottery.

The attention of Native gentlemen is called to the splendid stock now exhited in their show rooms. The subject of price has received great attention. Purchasers will find that they can obtain OSLER'S goods at

The Lowest Price.

Compatible with the excellence of quality and workmanship which the firm has during the last 70 years endeavoured to maintain.

F. & C. OSLER,
CALCUTTA 422

Awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Arateon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,
416 14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.	As.
Per Month	1	2
,, Annum	11	8
,, Single Copy	0	3

IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	8

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs.	As.
Per line	0	4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER BUNDI. *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.